

More News From the...
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IF Head
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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ASKS DOLLAR DEVALUATION—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, International Monetary Fund managing director, shown during his news conference in Washington on Saturday.

Group of Ten Agrees on Strategy To Bring Monetary Stability by '72

By Robert Smer
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—The world's major non-Communist industrial powers agreed today on the general outline of steps to be taken to stabilize the international monetary system by the end of the year.

85, Retired Sept. 17 Hugo L. Black Is Dead, Served 34 Years on Supreme Court

By Alan Barth
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Justice Hugo L. Black, 85, who retired from the U.S. Supreme Court on Sept. 17, died today.



Hugo L. Black

Justice Black entered Bethesda Naval Hospital on Aug. 28. He suffered a severe stroke two days later. "Black died peacefully at 1 a.m. this morning of inflammation of the arteries and stroke," the hospital's administrative officer said.

Hirohito, on Way to Europe, Sees Nixon Today

• Nixon is using his trip not only to improve relations with Japan but with Sen. Mansfield and former Secretary of the Interior Hickel. — Page 3.

Revoke Ouster of 105 or Face Reprisal, Moscow Tells U.K.

Most Accused As Spies May Leave Today

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today called on the British government to revoke its ouster of 105 Soviet representatives as intelligence operatives and warned that otherwise Moscow would have no choice but to retaliate against Britons living here.

In a stiff protest note delivered this morning to Sir John Killick, the British ambassador, the Soviet Union said it "flatly rejects the allegation that staff members of Soviet institutions in Britain engage in activities constituting a threat to the security of Britain."

The note demanded that the British government "call off" the "unprecedented" action expelling 105 members of the Soviet Embassy, trade mission and other Soviet agencies and barring 15 others, temporarily out of Britain.

Both the British reply and the Soviet counteraction officials said, could come as early as the scheduled meeting in New York tomorrow of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

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COMRADES—Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev (left) embracing and bidding farewell to President Tito of Yugoslavia at the Belgrade airport Saturday.

Closer Links of Peoples, Parties, Nations in Tito-Brezhnev Compact

By Dan Morgan
BELGRADE, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Leonid I. Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito yesterday signed a new "Belgrade declaration" which they called a basis for closer cooperation between the peoples, parties and states of the Soviet Union and nonaligned Communist Yugoslavia.

The document was signed at the end of a four-day summit meeting in which Soviet party leader Brezhnev was cast, for the first time since the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, as a traveling missionary for the Kremlin's drive for a European détente.

The declaration, which has been one of Belgrade's goals for the visit, paid respect to several of the essential premises on which Yugoslavia's policies of independence, sovereignty and non-interference are based.

It laid heavy emphasis on the desire of both sides to deepen the exchanges, contacts and consultations between the two Communist parties, a step plainly pleasing to Moscow as the self-designated "center" of world Socialism.

Yugoslav Communist observers saw the declaration, along with Yugoslav domestic reforms undertaken this summer and the coming visit to America by Marshal Tito, as an element in the anchoring of Yugoslav security for the 1970s, in the era after President Tito, who is 73.

However, they cautioned that only time will tell to what extent the tenets of the declaration will be carried out.

The history of agreements between Belgrade and Moscow has been that they are followed as long as it suits the interests of both sides. The 1955 declaration by which Nikita Khrushchev recognized the right of Yugoslavia to follow its own path was broken several times in the years that followed.

However, well-placed Yugoslav found a new "pragmatism" in Mr. Brezhnev this time. They believe that in the context of the recent four-power Berlin agreement, Soviet ambitions for a European security conference in 1972 and the Ostpolitik of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the Kremlin leadership is anxious to tone down the tensions that had begun to build in the Balkans this summer.

Mr. Brezhnev flew yesterday from Belgrade to Budapest for meetings with Hungarian party leader János Kádár. Today he traveled on to Sofia to confer with Bulgarian party chief Todor Zhivkov.

Mr. Brezhnev was expected to return to Moscow tonight or tomorrow, Reuters reported. It noted that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives in Moscow tomorrow and Mr. Brezhnev was expected to be available for talks with her.

The wording of a communiqué issued in Budapest, saying that both the Soviet and Hungarian parties would try to strengthen cooperation among Communist countries and calling for solidarity of all the "anti-imperialist" forces, indicated that Mr. Brezhnev urged the Hungarians to tone down their campaigns against Yugoslavia and Romania.

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As Israel Refuses to Rescind Work

UN Decries Jerusalem Alterations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (UPI)—The Security Council today "decided" on Israel last night to take no further steps tending to change the character of the Arab section of Jerusalem and to "rescind all previous steps" it had taken to that effect.

The resolution was adopted, after six hours of sometimes dramatic debate, by a vote of 14 to 0, with Syria abstaining. The United States, and the Soviet Union voted for the resolution.

All the members of the council criticized Israel's policies in the occupied section of the city. The resolution asked Secretary-General U Thant to report to the Security Council within 60 days on whether Israel had implemented the resolution. It left it up to Mr. Thant whether he wanted to attempt to send a mission of inquiry to Jerusalem.

Israel in the past has refused to give access to the occupied Arab territories to a UN mission of inquiry headed by Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, the UN delegate from Ceylon.

Yosef Tekoa, Israel's delegate, addressing the council after the vote, made it clear that Israel intended to ignore the council's orders.

The resolution, he said, amounts to an order to Israel to stifle Jerusalem. "Your reaction will be the same as the reaction would be of other governments to an order to stifle Washington, Moscow, London or Paris."

In Jerusalem, the Israeli cabinet decided unanimously today to retain the present annexed status of Jerusalem in defiance of the Security Council, United Nations spokesman said.

The spokesman said the cabinet spent an hour studying and discussing the text of the Security Council resolution.

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Pope Is 74; Press Says He May Retire

ROME, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI became 74 years old today, and Italian newspapers speculated that he might resign before his 75th birthday.

The pontiff made no reference to his birthday when he delivered his customary Sunday address to a crowd of pilgrims and Romans who had gathered in St. Peter's square to receive his noonday blessing.

The Vatican said that heads of state, religious leaders and many other persons throughout the world had sent well-wishing messages to the Pope. One came from President Tito of Yugoslavia.

The Italian press recalled that Pope Paul had counseled all members of the episcopacy to offer their resignations on reaching 75 years of age.

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Britain Rejects Russian Demands, Is Ready for Retaliation on Spies

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—British officials today rejected Russia's demand to rescind an order expelling 105 Soviet officials from Britain for spying and said that they were prepared to meet any Soviet retaliation.

"Certainly the expulsion order still stands," a Foreign Office spokesman said when asked for British reaction to the Kremlin's note demanding that the order be revoked.

The spokesman noted that the British government has already said that it is "ready to meet any retaliation" that the Soviet Union may take. He declined to elaborate on what action Britain is prepared to take.

The Soviet Embassy in London tonight broke its silence on the

affair and warned of possible retaliation.

An embassy official said: "We consider this action of the British authorities against our office here as unprecedented and completely unfounded."

British Blamed

"The whole responsibility for the possible consequences of this rests fully with the British side."

The Foreign Office declined to comment on British press reports that the Soviet intelligence agent whose defection to Britain led to the expulsions sought asylum because he loves a British girl.

The News of the World today described the girl as the agent's mistress. The Sunday Telegraph said that the affair influenced his decision to defect.

25,000 From Russians

British electronic engineer James Doyle said today that Soviet agents paid him more than 25,000 for information he gave them on the Anglo-French aerospace strike force and military projects.

"Yes, I said Concorde secrets to the Russians," the 47-year-old former employee of the British Aircraft Corp. said in an interview with the newspaper the People.

Mr. Doyle said that while working for BAC, which is developing the Concorde in cooperation with the French, he also provided the Russians with data on an air-to-ground rocket and naval and anti-tank rockets.

He said that he passed most of the information to Soviet agents in meetings with them at various London subway stations. On one occasion, he said, he took a Russian agent into the BAC's Bristol plant and showed him the Concorde. He said that he confessed his activities to police but they did not prosecute him because they lacked sufficient evidence.

No Action Taken

A BAC spokesman said: "The whole matter was investigated many months ago by the [Scotland Yard] Special Branch and no action was taken." He did not elaborate.

Dr. William Skrang, technical director of BAC's civil aircraft division, said that any Concorde data the Russians got probably concerned its early design program.

"When we first had a glimpse of the Russian [super]jet Tu-144, we were all struck by the general similarity to Concorde. I think it's likely they did have some knowledge of the work we were doing, which led to the general shape definition," he said.

The Sunday Telegraph quoted several British scientists and engineers as saying that they had rebuffed attempts by Soviet agents to bribe them to reveal industrial and military secrets.



A BURNING ISSUE—Salon students overturn a flaming police jeep during anti-government demonstrations on Saturday. The student at left is holding two fire bombs. Students were protesting the uncontested Presidential elections of Oct. 3.

After British Expulsions

Rogers Links Russian Spying And European Security Talks

By Tad Szulc

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers warned yesterday that the scope of Soviet espionage in the West "is going to be a factor" in the Atlantic alliance's decision on whether to agree to a European security conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Rogers, who spoke to newsmen after a courtesy visit to the UN, appeared to be going a step beyond the note the British government sent the Soviet Union Friday stating that Soviet espionage activities in Britain must be halted before the "preparation of a security conference on European security begins."

The Soviet Union last night called the British expulsion order an attempt to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and thus block the movement toward relaxation of tensions in Europe.

While this statement was confined to Soviet spying in Britain—it was related to Friday's order for the expulsion of 90 Soviet officials and the ban on re-entry of 15 others—Mr. Rogers was asked to be relative to the European conference to the cessation of Moscow's espionage in the West in general, including the United States and Canada.

Regarded as Factor

Asked about a possible adverse impact of the espionage disclosures on the chances for a European conference and other East-West moves toward a détente, Mr. Rogers said: "I think it's going to be a factor, of course."

"Obviously the view of the United Kingdom will be a very important view," he said.

The subject may be taken up by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who arrived here yesterday for his first working dinner Friday night with Mr. Gromyko at the Waldorf Towers in New York.

Both will be guests of Secretary-General U. Thant, at a dinner tomorrow for the foreign minister of Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

It was not known whether Mr. Rogers touched upon the espionage problem during his three-hour working dinner Friday night with Mr. Gromyko at the Waldorf Towers in New York.

American officials who reported on the dinner did not mention this topic, although they said Secretary Rogers, Mr. Gromyko and their advisers discussed at length a security conference and a possible mutual balanced reduction of conventional forces by the East and the West in central Europe.

Mr. Rogers held a brief interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan after his arrival in New York.

Mr. Dayan said that he was pleased by the Israeli radio interview, that the council action was unnecessary and artificial because in Jerusalem there is more peace and quiet than in the city (New York) which hosts the General Assembly.

UPI reported that Israeli afternoon newspapers' editorials attacked the resolution and particularly the United States for voting in favor of it. One paper, Yedioth Aharnoth, said it was another example of "Washington's polluted behavior" in the Middle East.

The reunited Jerusalem is regarded by Israel as its capital. UPI noted. It said Israeli government leaders have repeated time and again that whatever the conditions of an eventual peace agreement with the Arabs, the return of Jerusalem to Arab control shall not be one of them.

(Soon after the 1967 war dozens of Arab dwellings were razed to give access to the Walling Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine, and to form a broad plaza in front of the one remaining wall of a temple that the Romans destroyed in AD 70.)

In recent months, UPI reported, new housing units for Jewish families have been built in East Jerusalem and more are under construction. It was this building program which sparked a protest by Jordan to the Security Council, UPI said.

Ky and Minh Supporters Join Forces

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—The fragmented opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu's one-man presidential candidacy, acting after the apparent failure of planned mass demonstrations against Mr. Thieu this weekend, finally made an open gesture of unity today, barely a week before the election.

Forty-three supporters of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh met last night at Mr. Ky's downtown guest villa and signed a resolution to form a "People's Coordinating Committee Against Dictatorship" that would decide what they should do next.

Mr. Ky presided over the meeting but did not sign the declaration himself, and neither did Gen. Minh, who was not there. "We keep inviting him and hoping he will join us," one of Mr. Ky's advisers said today, "but so far he has not. He may think it is too early yet to commit himself."

More Meetings at Villa

There were more meetings at the villa today to try to "fix a joint program of action" as the resolution put it.

The return to political action by leading opposition figures came during a relatively calm and quiet weekend in which student activities and disorders of disabled veterans failed to stimulate mass demonstrations and violence aimed at getting Mr. Thieu to resign or call off the election.

Yesterday's demonstrations, which were mostly desultory, began outside Gen. Minh's Saigon residence. A group of about half a dozen disabled veterans who are Ky supporters hung a banner over the driveway calling upon Gen. Minh to speak out against the one-man election.

In anti-government demonstrations yesterday, small bands of students, who had been close to Gen. Minh than to Mr. Ky, roamed through a market area near the An Quang Buddhist pagoda and set fire to four American cars. They have been directing violence against American property recently because, as one of Mr. Ky's aides said yesterday, "the Americans who make it possible for Thieu to go on this way."

Guerrilla Tactics Used

The students say they have gone over to guerrilla tactics following a large confrontation with the police last weekend in which hundreds of students were arrested. Mr. Ky's aides last night expressed satisfaction with the switch. The firebombings yesterday produced an electrified crowd of hundreds of curious bystanders who were dispersed by the tear-gas grenades thrown by police.

Large demonstrations had been predicted by opposition activists in the northern cities of Da Nang and Hue yesterday, but according to a high-ranking American official in Da Nang, "there were absolutely no incidents here, and in Hue all was quiet too."

Today, the "biggest" demonstration was staged by about 100 anti-Thieu slogans on the Bien Hoa Highway just outside Saigon's city limits before being dispersed by tear-gas grenades.

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Two days ago, the East German captured two youth who were trying to reach West Berlin in the same Kyrgyzstan area in the U.S. sector of Berlin. Many of the bullets fired on that occasion hit West Berlin homes and the U.S. Berlin commander, Maj. Gen. William W. Cobb, issued a sharp public protest.

2 Americans Killed, 10 Hurt In Phnom Penh Terror

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Two youths today tossed hand grenades at a group of U.S. Embassy staff members playing softball on a field here, killing two of the Americans and wounding 10.

The attack occurred 200 yards from the home of U.S. Ambassador Henry C. Swank. It was the seventh terrorist attack aimed at U.S. officials in Cambodia in the past nine months.

Mr. Swank himself narrowly escaped safely from an attempt on his life Sept. 7, when terrorists pushed a bicycle bomb at his car. The bomb failed to explode.

An American spokesman said today that both dead men were members of the official staff of the embassy, while the wounded included embassy officials and dependents.

Drive Up on Motorcycles. Witnesses said two terrorists drove up to the playground on motorcycles, drew grenades from inside their shirts and tossed them at the group of the softball players.

They planted two timed plastic bombs as they escaped. One exploded 45 minutes later, damaging a Cambodian police truck. The second was found and blown up, apparently by government explosives experts.

Three Cambodian civilians watching the softball game were injured in the grenade explosions, spokesmen said.

One of the 10 wounded Americans was in serious condition. All were flown by U.S. military aircraft to a U.S. hospital in Vietnam.

The two dead were killed instantly, a spokesman said. Be-

fore being airlifted to the American wounded newsman the two exploded within seconds of each other.

Yesterday, Communists attacked Cambodia's 1 Dam project—being a United Nations auspices troyed fuel tanks and of the heavy construct ment.

Begun in 1968, the multi-million-dollar project, begun in 1968, is named by Japan, Aust rian, West Germany, Holland, Pakistan, the and Denmark.

The project, 45 mi Phnom Penh, is under vision of Australia's Mountains Authority.

An Australian saying ing the attack as a back, said Communists overran the site as there for about the systematically blowing.

The Communists five dead. Seven were killed.

SAIGON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Fighter-bombers swept Vietnam for the fifth day yesterday, forcing in turn stops attacks with green against two South military camps today, and wounding 11.

North Vietnamese struck before dawn today positions in and around bodian rubber plantations and launched a shelling attack on a artillery base a mile from Vietnam military spo

Tito-Brezhnev Pact Sets Closer Bilateral Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

Hungary and Bulgaria this summer led attacks on the alleged "anti-Soviet axis" linked with China, in the Balkans. Given the accommodating nature of the declaration issued yesterday, it is supposed that the Soviet leadership wants to reassure those neighbors of Yugoslavia and, possibly, to win their support for a cooling-off period.

The highlights of the 3,000-word document appeared to be these:

● The 1955 Belgrade declaration was reaffirmed as one of the principles on which Soviet-Yugoslav relations are based. Thus the Soviet side implicitly embraced the Khrushchev policy of coexistence between Communist states regardless of their ideological differences.

● The right of "individual countries" to choose their own methods of building socialism in accordance with their local conditions was specifically deemed to be of benefit of the people and working classes of those countries.

● Both sides declared "unconditional respect for the United Nations Charter," which calls on signatories to renounce force and aggression as a means for settling international disputes.

● Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union concurred "in the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans" and called for the Balkans to be proclaimed a "nuclear-free zone."

While this idea originated with the Romanians, nothing was said about the other Romanian proposal for declaring the Balkans to be off limits for foreign troops. Nevertheless, the statement appeared to indicate that the Soviet Union accepts the Yugoslav principle that the Balkans cannot be ignored in the overall movement toward European relaxation, as, for instance, the Middle East has been.

● The Russians made a bow to the position of Yugoslavia as a leader of the nonaligned movement in the world by declaring that Moscow supported "the anti-imperialist trend in the policy of the nonaligned." Observers noted, however, that with Moscow's conclusion in the last three months of treaties of friendship and mutual cooperation with both Egypt and India, the nonaligned movement has lost the prestige it once had and concessions to it may no longer seem significant to Kremlin policy leaders.

● Mass media, including press, radio, television, culture and art, have "great possibilities in strengthening mutual respect and friendship between the two peoples." This appeared to signal an end for the time being of press polemics between Moscow and Belgrade. After the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Yugoslav press unleashed broadside attacks against the Soviet Union. These attacks ceased abruptly after the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to Belgrade in September, 1969, but they recommenced this summer. The Yugoslav press wrote about the activities of former Yugoslav Stalinists in stirring up opinion in the Soviet Union against Belgrade.

● Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, cooperation which has often been subject to the fluctuations of politics, is to be developed in a "quick tempo." Yugoslav officials suggested last week that the Soviet Union may be concerned by Belgrade's steady swing toward the Common Market (with which it reached a special

agreement in 1970) among Western technology. Yugoslavia is an "on the East European grouping, Comecon, negotiating for massive assistance from Western nations to help it next stage in its development."

● Relations between the two sides are to be improved at all levels. This appears in light of the the Yugoslav League of Communists severed party relations of Czechoslovakia the last two years but then kept them at level.

● The Yugoslav support to the Soviet conference of the five clear powers.

Yesterday's declaration "the identity of basic terms" as well as "devotion to principles that internationalism" that seldom appear in vernacular usage in R-

There were periods between the two which were characterized by "understanding." They were not able to "talk" using the word Kadar, that the com tives of building So protecting peace link

Romania, Hungary. VIENNA, Sept. 26 (UPI)—A pending-minded Romanian termed as a "pledge the pledge in Belgrade, Leand, Romania, that the Yugoslav not try their brand of Com other Communist out. The Romanians guard this as a pledge to Yugoslavia but also selves.

The Romanian party newspaper, Scia Mr. Brezhnev as have that the Russians we the imposition from of concrete development in Hungary, the the Communist Magyar Hlap, said Yugoslav relations we ing evenly... on the reciprocal respect a "standing."

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Russians Said to Have Sought To Cow British on Ouster of 90

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Well-informed sources said yesterday that Britain's decision Friday to expel 90 Soviet representatives on espionage charges and to refuse re-entry to 15 more followed attempts by Soviet intelligence chiefs to cow the British government.

Within hours of the defection of a ranking Soviet intelligence official to the British authorities earlier this month, these sources say, Soviet Embassy representatives in London—presumably intelligence officers—demanded access to the defector.

"This is standard technique and the Russians have it highly developed," one expert in Soviet espionage said. "They bring carefully forged letters from the defector's family in Russia and try to tow him into silence by hints and threats. They also try to get him to return."

The British government's swift, blunt reaction—the public release of its previous notes to the U.S.S.R. on spying and the action against 105 Soviet representatives—was not precipitated by a "leak" to the London Evening News, qualified informants here insist.

Deliberate Action

According to these circles, the news appearing in the London newspaper was part of a carefully coordinated, deliberate action that the British government had been preparing for some time. The scope and timing were fully known in advance to a small number of qualified security officials in the United States, sources here declare.

The British retaliation is said by specialists here to reflect a concern over steadily expanding Soviet—and Soviet "bloc"—espionage and covert operations that have been the subject of North Atlantic Treaty Organization concern since 1960-61. The United States and virtually every other NATO ally has counter-espionage experts as part of its delegation at the alliance headquarters near Brussels.

In 1960-61, specialists say, the NATO allies began detecting a significant switch in the goals, methods and organization of the KGB, the Soviet state security service. Eventually, through defectors, agents and technological collection techniques, the nature of the switch became clearer.

According to career specialists, in 1960-61 former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev decided, as part of his "de-Stalinization" program, to radically reorient the KGB from its previous role as an agency of Stalin's personality cult and an instrument of his terror. He decided to give it, instead, a "political" function. The aim, they say, was to reduce its role as a menace within the U.S.S.R. and enhance its utility in the field of espionage overseas.

The task was given to Alexander Sholepin, a former Komsomol (Soviet youth) leader whom Mr. Khrushchev had made KGB chief the year before. In 1960, in Moscow, Mr. Sholepin headed a meeting of the KGB and 23 foreign Communist intelligence services.

The result of this crucial meeting, the specialists say, was to agree that the KGB and other Communist "bloc" services would coordinate their intelligence resources henceforth on a basis of strict "equality."

In 1961, Mr. Sholepin relinquished leadership of the KGB to Vladimir V. Semichastny. Mr. Sholepin took direction of the Soviet trade union movement with the mission, experts say, of helping penetrate and divide the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which has its headquarters in Brussels.

In May, 1967, Mr. Semichastny was replaced by Yuri V. Andropov, a veteran bureaucrat and close political ally of the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Andropov is the current KGB head.

Since the 1956 meeting between the KGB and 23 sister services, specialists here say, the extent of Communist espionage and clandestine political activities around the world has increased year after year. However, they say, public attention has almost always concentrated on the KGB—whereas the "bloc" services of East European countries, notably East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia, have strikingly improved their techniques and expanded their operations. Agents of these four services have been apprehended in

recent years by the French and Belgian security services, sources here say.

"The British sweep is good—but it doesn't even touch the KGB's 'illegal,' another source said. "These are the agents under deep cover without any official position. And normally there are many more than there are 'legal' agents, like those just expelled."

The use of embassies as legal "cover" for espionage operations is standard practice around the world, and, according to American experts, has been for centuries.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and many countries, they say, have intelligence officers operating in their embassies abroad as political, economic and cultural officers, or under other cover.

The Soviet Union, however, is said to have developed the practice more extensively than has any other power. U.S. sources estimate that between 80 and 90 percent of any Soviet embassy—or other diplomatically recognized mission such as Amtorg, Aeroflot or Tass—is composed of intelligence officers.

In the United States, for instance, there are 1,300 Soviet personnel whose presence is legally recognized by the U.S. government. If any of these are detected in espionage or other subversive activities, they can only be expelled. They are not liable to sentence under U.S. laws.

Of these 1,300, approximately 450, including dependents, are attached to the Soviet Embassy here. Their movements are restricted to an area of 25 miles—unless they receive previous State Department clearance to travel outside this area. This, State Department sources say, is in reciprocity for similar travel limitations placed on U.S. diplomats personnel in Russia.

There are 130 Russians with diplomatic status serving at the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York, whose movements are unrestricted, plus 160 who serve as international civil servants within the UN Secretariat. All have diplomatic immunity from prosecution under U.S. laws.

handed to the British ambassador this morning by Deputy Foreign Minister Semyon P. Kosyrev. British officials described their 20-minute meeting as chilly but correct.

Mr. Kosyrev reportedly read the Soviet note aloud and Sir John was said to have reiterated the position taken by the British government Friday in ordering the expulsion. The Foreign Office indicated then that it was ready to meet any Soviet retaliation.

The Soviet Embassy there is about twice the size of the British Embassy here. It has a staff of about 150, compared with the 78-member staff of the British Embassy here.

It was understood that at this morning's meeting neither Mr. Kosyrev nor Sir John mentioned the defector from the Soviet intelligence service, known by its Russian initials as the KGB, who reportedly provided extensive information to British authorities on Soviet intelligence operations in Britain.

Usually well informed sources here have reported that he was a major general, a one-star general in the Soviet system, in the intelligence service. That would make him one of the highest-ranking defectors ever from the KGB.

"Fabrications Seen"

In its protest note, the Soviet Foreign Ministry contended that the British accusations were "fabrications" intended to "cover up activities hostile to the Soviet Union, conducted by British special services" against Soviet agencies in Britain.

The Soviet note also accused the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath of trying to sabotage efforts toward relaxing tensions in the center of Europe and to block moves toward a European security conference, one of Moscow's prime foreign-policy objectives now.

The measures taken by the British side against the staff members of Soviet institutions in Britain," the note declared, "cannot be regarded in isolation from the general British policy line of late, invariably creating obstacles in the path of a détente, particularly in European affairs, in spite of the desires of many European countries to achieve a normalization and to hold a conference on European security and cooperation."

It was "hypocritical at the very least" for Britain to say it wants better relations with the Soviet Union, the note continued, when its action imposed a new strain on these relations.

British diplomats, who had been braced for a severe Soviet reaction, privately acknowledged that British-Soviet relations were worse at the moment than they have been in years. But an embassy spokesman said that because of private arguments on the intelligence issue over the past months, it was hoped that last Friday's step by London would "clear the air" after the current furor died down.

The Soviet press, more critical of the Tory government in Britain than of other Western governments even before the expulsion order, stepped up its criticism of London today. Without giving details of the British charges or of the British ouster move, the newspapers all carried a dispatch from Tass, the Soviet news agency, accusing London of "whipping up an anti-Soviet, spy-scare atmosphere."

The text of the Soviet protest note was read tonight over Soviet television, presumably in part at least as an antidote to information gleaned by Soviet citizens from foreign broadcasts, which are heard by considerable numbers of people in European Russia.

NATO Sea Games

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 26 (AP)—Forty ships and 150 aircraft will begin a six-nation NATO exercise, Operation Royal Knight, tomorrow in the eastern Atlantic. Participating nations are the United States, West Germany, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands and Great Britain.

Flowers for any occasion

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Moscow Tells U.K. to Revoke Ousters or Face Reprisals

(Continued from Page 1)

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Terror in Western Stopovers Nixon Is en Route to Alaska See Hirohito and Hickel

President Nixon is en route to Alaska today to see Emperor Hirohito and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. The President's trip to Alaska is part of a larger tour that will include a stop in Japan and a visit to the Soviet Union.

These "two great peoples" will always compete, the President said, but he declared that the purpose of the trip is to strengthen peace in the Pacific.

Tokyo Sinking Master Into Sea

U.S. Navy ship, the USS Intrepid, was damaged by a bomb on Sept. 26 (NYT). The ship was on a mission to sink the Japanese ship, the Aomori Maru.

Structures over rivers leading to Tokyo Bay have sunk low to allow underpassage. The structures are being damaged by the rising water level.

S. Aide Calls World Anti-Drug Efforts a Failure

U.S. State Department official, William French Smith, said that the world's anti-drug efforts are a failure. He said that the world is still producing more drugs than it can consume.

Wallace Assails U.S. China Policy

Sen. Wallace attacked the U.S. China policy, saying that it is a failure. He said that the U.S. is not doing enough to support the Chinese people.

250,000 Burglary

A large London department store was burgled on Sept. 26 (UPI). The burglars stole 250,000 items, including clothing and jewelry.

6 Top Experts Urge Canceling Alaska A-Test

Six leading scientists and experts in arms control have urged President Nixon to cancel a large-scale nuclear test in Alaska next month because of its "physical and political risks."

Suspenseful Voyage

A British ship crossed the English Channel yesterday, carrying a large number of people. The ship was on a mission to deliver aid to the people of the Channel Islands.



PRESIDENTIAL PULL—Saturday, President Nixon visited the construction site for the multi-million-dollar Libby dam, a joint U.S.-Canadian hydroelectric reaction area project in Libby, Montana. In photo above, the President is bipartisanly assisted by Rep. Dick Shoup, R., Mont., and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont. (light coat) in trying to tug at the rope to pour some concrete for the project, as Mrs. Nixon (umbrella), watches in background.

Dispute Mars Funeral of N.Y. Convicts

The funeral of a New York convict was disrupted by a dispute over the location of the service. The funeral was held in a church in New York City.

Black Leaders May Support Mrs. Chisholm for President

Black political leaders are considering giving their support to a presidential bid by Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y. It has been learned that many black leaders are considering supporting her.

Reforms Planned

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said Friday that "radical reforms" in the state's system of criminal justice could no longer be delayed, and he estimated it would cost \$200 million to replace the state's prisons with new facilities.

6 Top Experts Urge Canceling Alaska A-Test

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Turks to Try Boy, 14, in Drug Case

A 14-year-old British boy is being held in prison here, facing charges of possession and attempted sale of 57 pounds of hashish, officials have confirmed.

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Won't Protect Company Officers Lloyds Limits U.S. Pollution Suits

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT)—Lloyds of London has notified hundreds of American companies that officers and directors insured against stockholder suits for wrongdoings will no longer be protected against suits as polluters of the air and water, it was disclosed here today.

A spokesman for Lloyds said the giant British syndicate took the step "because of the flurry of consumerism not anticipated a few years ago."

The fact that major corporations provide such coverage for their officers had not been generally realized by the public although such information is required in certain reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Big Companies Affected
The new move by Lloyds will affect many of the companies on the Fortune 500 list—companies active in such areas as coal, steel, power, paper, tobacco, food, pharmaceuticals, oil, meatpacking, shipping, soft drinks and plastics.

Thomas A. Sperry Jr., chairman of John C. Fage & Co., Inc., one of the nation's leading insurance brokers, said here that by excluding pollution coverage for company officers, Lloyds, in effect, was warning: "Watch for danger created by pollution, because if your stockholders sue you, you have no coverage—and you're personally liable."

The coverage—known as directors' and officers' liability insurance—is sold in the United States by a handful of companies who often require a large portion of it with Lloyds. Most of such insurance, however, is placed directly in the London market.

Policies are often written for as long as three years but provide for cancellation on 30 days notice at the discretion of the insurer. A spokesman for Lloyds said there was "no indication" that the London insurers would exercise their right to terminate existing policies.

Clarification of Coverage
The new Lloyds exclusion will apply to all policies coming due effective Sept. 1 and thereafter. Industry sources said that although present coverage for officers and directors does not specifically exclude pollution, it was "never intended" to cover it.

They said that the Lloyds exclusion was designed as a "clarification" of the policy's coverage.

In Chicago, Warren Geary, vice-president of Scarborough & Co., insurance brokers working with some Lloyds syndicates, said that recent litigation suggested that pollution lawsuits had become, as he put it, "a hot spot."

Some Modifications Sought
He indicated also that his company was negotiating with Lloyds to possibly "modify" all insurance policies to cover "accidental" pollution. Other modifications were being sought for banks, service companies, retailers and other companies not considered as polluters.

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Non-Leftist Party
Ends Support of
Allende Coalition

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 26 (NYT)—The Christian Democratic opposition, which helped elect President Salvador Allende, has ended its support for the government.

The Christian Democrats were angered by attacks against some of their leaders in Santiago's government leftist press. Mr. Allende's leftist coalition has been in power for ten months.

Since Mr. Allende returned from a trip to Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, the government and its five supporting newspapers have characterized all criticism as sedition and called for support at home against an alleged international plot to overthrow Chile's Marxist president.

60 Poisoned by Food
In German Alps

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany, Sept. 26 (AP)—Sixty members of a businessmen's travel group, including Americans, Britons and Africans, have been treated for food poisoning apparently contracted during a restaurant dinner last night, police reported today. Ten persons remain hospitalized.

Police said some became ill during the meal and the entire group was taken to a hospital. Laboratory tests were conducted in an effort to determine the cause of the poisoning.

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Church Hits 'Oppression' In Mexico

Criticizes Itself For Failure to Act

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Mexico's traditionally conservative Roman Catholic Church has published a report attacking social injustice in Mexico and criticizing its own lack of action in fighting oppression of the masses.

"In the silent but real oppression of classes and sectors of Mexico," the report said, "the church seems to have played a role of spectator, if not of accomplice."

The lengthy document, prepared by the Episcopal Commission for Social Action and entitled "Justice in Mexico," is to be presented to the Synod of Bishops in Rome beginning Thursday.

The report, which covers many aspects of national life including the influence of the United States on Mexico, is considered the most progressive statement ever to come from this country's Catholic hierarchy. Its publication also indicates the growing strength of the Mexican Council of Bishops, in the past an organization closely allied to the interests of the landed and business classes.

Since the large-scale anti-government movement of 1968—crushed after four months when the army fired on a student demonstration, killing over 100 persons—the conservative hierarchy has been increasingly challenged by a growing group of progressive priests and bishops, led by the Most Rev. Sergio Méndez Arceo, bishop of Cuernavaca.

The principal points made in the report include the following:

- "The marked affinity of the church toward economic power groups prevents it from fulfilling its prophetic vocation."

- "The unionized worker force has grown weaker as the managerial class has become stronger," so that wages have fallen and the basic needs of the worker have not been met.

- The peasant class suffers from "political and economic domination, internal colonialism, unhealthy conditions, unemployment, clerical paternalism and widespread exploitation."

- "The Indians suffer from economic, social and even religious discrimination and are regarded by many people as human beings of the lowest category, manipulated and exploited."

- "The United States exercises a hegemony over Mexico," which converts Mexico "into a complement of its own system as a peripheral and dominated country."

The report's stiffest criticism is reserved for the church itself.

"The lack of commitment by various sectors of the church toward oppressed and marginal populations is remarkable," the document declared. "The church works among these peoples but in general it does not share their problems and it lacks interest in their aspirations. On the other hand, it timidly accepts illegal situations and unjust actions by officials and it exhibits complacency toward the powerful classes."

Palme Criticizes White Rule in Southern Africa

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme today criticized white-ruled southern Africa as an obstacle to world peace and called on European countries to increase support for African liberation movements.

Mr. Palme was addressing a conference of Tanzania's governing party here on the second day of a four-day official visit. He earlier discussed the situation in southern Africa and bilateral cooperation in two hours of talks with President Julius K. Nyerere.

Mr. Palme said that a main aim of his first visit to Africa—was to seek African leaders' views on what he called the "threat of apartheid."

In his speech, Mr. Palme said "The South African and Rhodesian apartheid governments and Portuguese colonialism constitute crucial obstacles to a policy of worldwide relaxation of tensions."

He also announced further Swedish aid to Tanzania and received a standing ovation from 1,500 delegates of the Tanganyika African National Union party.

2,000 Catholics in Lithuania Request Freedom of Religion

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (NYT).—About 2,000 Roman Catholics in a parish in the Lithuanian Republic have charged in an open letter to the Soviet leadership that freedom of religion is being curbed by the local authorities.

The letter, dated last Sunday and shown to foreign newsmen here today, contended that Lithuanian clergymen were being restricted in the performance of their religious duties and that the petitioners' parish priest had been arrested for "teaching catechism to children."

The protest, signed by parishioners of the town of Prenai, suggested continuing strength of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Lithuanian Republic despite a steady campaign by Communist party propagandists to coax the people away from religious beliefs.

Prenai is a small agricultural processing town with fewer than 10,000 residents. The large number of signatures on the protest suggested that a significant proportion of the parish had signed the petition.

The letter seemed to be part of a growing effort by religious communities to induce the Soviet government to implement guarantees of freedom of religion embodied in the Soviet constitution.



Thousands rallied in Trafalgar Square Saturday to protest "moral pollution."

As Their Children Laugh and Cry, 2,788 Mexicans Tie a Belated Knot

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26 (AP).—The children ran, laughed, cried and stared in awe in a Mexico City bull ring Friday as their parents were married. There were 4,405 children and 2,788 parents.

"I'm sure it's going to make us happier," said Viriano Servin Contreras, 64. He and his bride, Marcelina, 61, have ten children, who could not attend the ceremony because they were working. Their ages range from 20 to 42.

"After living with him for 45 years, I really don't think I'm taking a chance," Marcelina said.

The ceremony followed door-to-door calls throughout the city by welfare workers to find children who were not registered legally because their parents were not married. The effort produced 1,394 couples who decided to end their common-law status.

Some couples said they never had been able to afford the 10 pesos—80 cents—to get married.

Cost Is the Factor in Tokyo
TOKYO, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A mass wedding ceremony here yesterday joined 137 couples in what the organizers said was the first such event in the world without religious or political overtones.

The Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun, which sponsored the ceremony, said that many parents had opposed the service but that cost had played a big factor.

Each couple paid about \$70, a fifth of the cost of the traditional Japanese wedding.

No priests officiated at the 90-minute ceremony. Instead of wedding rings, each couple exchanged flower garlands.

Differing From U.S. Policy
BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (NYT).—According to Soviet specialists in space medicine, Soviet astronauts on all flights carry a special anti-radiation drug but have never used it, either in space or in preparation for flight.

In conversations during the International Astronautical Congress, which ended here yesterday, they pointed out that such drugs are toxic and only for use if a solar eruption threatens to flood the spacecraft cabin with high-energy radiation.

This represents a major difference from American practice and policy, which considers the chances of radiation injury to astronauts, as long as they remain within the spacecraft or take shelter there, to be slight.

Dr. Charles Berry, director for life sciences in NASA, who has been medical director for the American space flights, reported to the congress yesterday on newly completed studies of medical data from the Apollo-14 flight. These showed, he said, a radiation exposure to the crew more than twice that on most previous missions.

Russian Says SALT Had 'Useful' Round
HELSINKI, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—"Useful work has been done" during the fifth round here of the Soviet-American talks aimed at halting the arms race, the chief Soviet negotiator said today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semynov said before catching a train to Moscow that the talks "have shown the increasing importance of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks." The fifth round ended Friday after 11 weeks of discussions. The negotiations will resume in Vienna on Nov. 15.

Speculation on Toxicity
There has been speculation that the Russians might have an anti-radiation drug considerably less toxic than any known in the West but this does not appear to be the case from Soviet comments here.

The most dramatic finding in the medical data from Apollo-14 was the effect—presumably of prolonged weightlessness—on Col. Stewart B. Roosa, the command module pilot. During the 34 hours that his two companions were subjected to the weak gravity of the moon he remained weightless in lunar orbit.

It was found on his return that he had lost 12 pounds, whereas Capt. Edgar Mitchell had lost only one pound and the other, the mission commander, Rear Adm. Alan Shepard, gained a pound.

Furthermore, Roosa lost 27 percent of the fluid within his body cells, his total body water dropped 18 percent and the red cells in his bloodstream fell off 9 percent.

In his companions who walked the moon, these losses were far less.

However, no such dramatic losses were recorded in an Apollo-15 astronaut, Maj. Alfred M. Worden, who performed the moon-orbiting role on his mission, indicating that individual responses vary widely.

30,000 at Rally In London to Protest Smut

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—A crowd estimated by police at 30,000 persons demonstrated in Trafalgar Square yesterday against pornography and the permissive society.

Police said the so-called "festival of light" demonstration was the "most cheerful" they ever saw.

A spokesman for the organizers said the rally was "for love, purity and family life and against pornography and moral pollution." The crowd heard speeches by writer and lecturer Malcolm Muggeridge and a Labor peer, Lord Bewick, among others.

A threatened counter-demonstration by the London "underground" movement failed to materialize but a group from the "Gay Liberation Front," carrying a coffin and dressed as nuns, stood on the fringes of the rally.

The only disruption of the rally, according to police, was a stink bomb set off during one of the speeches.

Heroin Worth \$40 Million Is Seized in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP).—Customs officials said yesterday their agents seized \$40 million worth of heroin and arrested three men on smuggling charges in one of the largest heroin hauls ever made in New York.

The 200 pounds of heroin were in 161 packages in a late-model American-made car shipped from Italy aboard the liner Rafaela, Wednesday, a customs spokesman said.

The record seizure was 246 pounds taken in 1968. Last Sunday another 200 pounds of heroin was seized here from a foreign-made sports car shipped on the British liner Queen Elizabeth-2.

Customs officials said the drug seized Wednesday was hidden inside the upholstery and under floor panels in a car belonging to one of those arrested, Giuseppe Giacomazzo, 35, of New York, a passenger on the Italian liner.

The drug was discovered in a routine pier-side check after the car was unloaded from the ship. The other two men arrested were identified as Frank Pappo, 30, and Lorenzo D'Alonzo, 33.

They were arrested today in U.S. district court and held under \$350,000 bond each.

Amsterdam Hashish Haul
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Police were holding two Canadians today after seizing what they described as the biggest haul of hashish—90 kilos—ever made at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport.

Police would not name the men and identified them only by their initials. One of them, a police spokesman said, was D.E.L.R., 20-year-old son of a Canadian envoy in an unspecified African country, and the other, R.P., a 22-year-old student of Hamilton, Ontario.

Spotty Pothead Foils Smugglers
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A drug-smuggling ring was uncovered because an animal skin was incorrectly identified.

The skin was being exported from Thailand and was listed on a customs slip as being a tiger of an endangered species and banned from exportation.

A U.S. customs check found that the skin actually was of a leopard. It also found that the head was stuffed with two pounds of heroin.

Eleven people—nine Americans and two Thais—were indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago on charges of conspiracy to distribute heroin smuggled into the country.

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, 85, D

(Continued from Page 1)

leading role in the 20th-century emancipation of the American Negro. Many called him a radical because he believed in according freedom of expression to odious opinions and in assuring all the protections of due process of law to odious defendants. Those who admired the justice attributed these beliefs to an inveterate commitment to the ideas of human equality and individual liberty.

Through the whole of his career, he was at the center of controversy. It never seemed to ruffle his peace or disturb his dignity. And he rarely sought to justify or explain his views except in his formal, written opinions as a member of the court.

Forceful Writer
He wrote with extraordinary simplicity, lucidity and force. In a number of great causes—the right of indicted defendants to counsel at public expense, for instance, and the right to equal representation in legislative bodies—dissents written by him in his early years on the court came, in time, to win majority acceptance.

Although largely self-educated, he brought broad reading and great learning to his work as a justice, often illuminating his opinions with apt references to history. Passionate in his convictions and often biting and even aggressively inclusive in his expression of them, he nevertheless held the warm affection of almost every one of his colleagues on the court. During a 20-year span, he and Felix Frankfurter carried on an unremitting intellectual conflict over the meaning and application of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment—a bitter battle between titans—without any diminution of respect and regard on either side.

Justice Black, who was born Feb. 27, 1886, in Clay County, Alabama, was the youngest of eight children in the family of William Black, a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent. The circumstances of his childhood were neither pious nor puerile.

The family lived when he was very young in a log farmhouse. Soon after he was born, however, his father abandoned farming, moved to Ashland, a town of about 350 persons, and became co-owner of a store.

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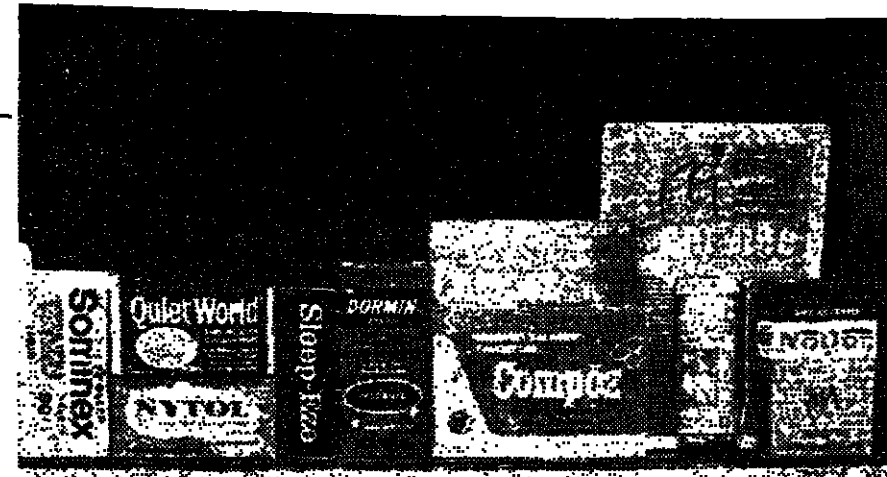
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Obituaries

Mrs. Lenore G. Marshall, 72; U.S. Poet, Novelist, Editor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Lenore G. Marshall, 72, poet, novelist and a founder of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, died of an embolism Thursday in Doylestown (Pa.) Hospital.

Mrs. Marshall, the former Lenore Guinzburg, was the wife of James Marshall, a lawyer and past president of the Board of Education of New York City.



Mood Pills: People, It Seems, Will Swallow Anything

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The non-prescription pills sold to help people stay alert or keep calm or go to sleep are often advertised as "amazing," or "remarkable," and almost always as "new."

But the newest thing about them is that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is organizing a study to see whether any of these so-called "mood" drugs are of any real use to the millions who take them. Expert testimony, presented at subcommittee hearings conducted by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, has suggested that the drugs are not only generally ineffective in the dosages used, but may also be harmful to some users.

The hearings are part of a long series in which the Wisconsin Democrat has been investigating the use and promotion of a broad range of drugs of all kinds. He has expressed concern particularly over television advertising of the non-prescription mood drugs, saying their claims are often exaggerated and serve little purpose but to create an artificial demand for drugs of doubtful value. He has had little success in finding a government agency which will take responsibility for overseeing these advertising claims.

FCC Bows Out

Thus, last week, members of the Federal Communications Commission told him that their organization has no expertise and little power to regulate the ubiquitous and often flamboyant advertising of these remedies. Dr. E. Burch, chairman of the commission, said the prime authority would rest with the Federal Trade Commission which, in turn, looks to the Food and Drug Administration for scientific advice.

The FDA has plans to study the efficacy of the over-the-counter mood drugs. A spokesman said last week that the panels of experts for this effort will probably be chosen before the end of the year. Earlier, the agency sponsored a study of prescription drugs marketed prior to 1963 to gauge their efficacy. Before that year, proof of safety alone was required. The study, involving several thousand drug products, found many ineffective. Some have been forced off the market after litigation and the weeding out process is still continuing. In this effort, prescription drugs have been given precedence over those sold over the counter, but the FDA is now planning to study the nonprescription drugs too, and will start with the mood drugs.

250 Products

Altogether, there are at least 250 of these products on the market, many of them bearing trade names suggestive of their intended effects: Compoz, Dormin, Mr. Sleep, Somnize, Stay Kalm, Nodroz, Vivarin.

The drugs fall into three classes: Sleep producers, calmatives and stimulants and, in each class, the drugs generally depend on much the same small list of active ingredients. As Dr. Charles C. Edwards,

commissioner of food and drugs, made clear in earlier testimony before the subcommittee, none of these ingredients are either amazing or new. Indeed some of the manufacturers have defended their products to the FDA by saying the active ingredients have been generally recognized as safe and effective for many years.

The pills designed for sleep and tranquility often consist of two major substances: methyldopa, a blood-pressure drug, and an antihistamine, and scopolamine, which has a tendency to depress the central nervous system.

Antihistamines are known for their tendency to make some people drowsy, but this reaction is by no means universal. Furthermore, Dr. Edwards said that methyldopa, one of the first antihistamines produced, is also among those with the weakest sleep-promoting action. Scopolamine is usually present in only small amounts, which Dr. Edwards said may not contribute much to a sleep-producing effect, but might be toxic to some susceptible persons.

Placebo Effective Too

One recent study by an expert in sleep research showed that a product containing methyldopa and scopolamine in the usual doses was no more effective in promoting sleep than an inert pill—a placebo.

One of the problems in evaluating a sleep-producer or a sedative is that some people will become calm or sleepy if they are told that a pill they have just taken will have either of those effects, even if the pill

actually has no active ingredients.

In a recent study of sedative action one research team found it possible to distinguish between the effects of a prescription tranquilizer and a placebo on patients, but could find no difference between the placebo and an over-the-counter sedative.

The 80 or more over-the-counter pep pills have, as their prime active ingredient, a stimulant well known to be effective: caffeine—about as much of it as you get from one cup of coffee.

Because over-the-counter drugs are sold without prescription and are used without a doctor's supervision they are designed to be less powerful and have a greater margin of safety than prescription drugs. That may push them toward the marginal effectiveness, but the efficacy—or lack of it—is only one criticism that has been raised against them.

More important, in the minds of some doctors, is the philosophy of a pill-for-every-problem engendered by the advertising tactics used to promote mood drugs of both the prescription and nonprescription kinds.

"We are all advised in the advertisements sponsored by the drug companies not to suffer pain or discomfort, however mild, for more than a few seconds," said one doctor. "Indeed the virtue of one drug over another is compared in number of seconds to take effect. Yet we scold our young people when they do not wish to 'face reality' and turn to drugs."

In Italy, the Government Is Preparing a Warning

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT).—Italians will soon get a piece of sound advice with their morning mail: "Take medicines only in case of need."

The Health Ministry, worried by a steady increase in the consumption of drugs, has requested the post office to stamp letters with the warning. "We stamp letters 'Drive carefully.' Why not use the same method to caution people against too many tablets and pills?" said Francesco Amato, a Health Ministry official.

"People start taking too many headache tablets, then take too many prescription drugs and end up as narcotics addicts," Mr. Amato said in an interview.

Many proprietary drugs, with labels stating that they may be sold only on the basis of a doctor's prescription, are freely available over the counter in pharmacies.

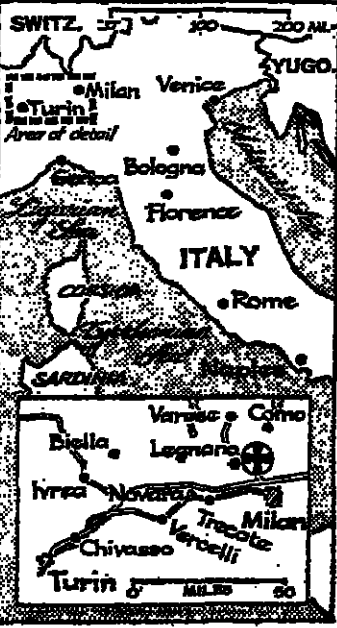
A recent poll by a private research organization, the Doxa Institute, indicated that Italians are taking five times as many sleeping pills as they did 15 years ago.

The survey concluded that seven to eight million of Italy's population of 54 million were suffering from severe sleeplessness. Most of the insomnia was attributed to emotional stress and high noise levels.

Income and Worries

Lower income groups were found to have a higher proportion of bad sleepers than the well-to-do. The poor are known to be the best customers of Italy's pharmacies. The much-criticized state health care system, now being overhauled, is stingy with doctors and hospital services, but generous in dispensing free medicines.

Health officials say that doctors prescribe, and patients take, many more medicines than are needed because so many are available. A parliamentary commission that investigated the drug industry seven years ago found that 15,000 different brands of proprietary drugs were then on the market, many of them local versions of pirated foreign patents. Experts say that today the number is even higher.



Maltese cross on inset map locates "hypermarket."

Growth of Milan and Turin

MILAN (NYT).—The recent opening of Italy's first "hypermarket"—a suburban shopping center—highlights the emergence of a megalopolis of perhaps five million inhabitants in the Milan-Turin area.

The new center is near Legnano, off the superhighway that links Milan with Varese in a landscape of urban sprawl around small and medium-sized industries. This is the economically most active and richest part of Italy, though not its loveliest.

The new hypermarket consists of a large supermarket and apparel, furniture and appliance stores covering an acre and a half, a restaurant and snack bar, a nursery, a hairdresser, a bank, a service station and a 770-car parking lot. The center's publicity asserts that it can be reached by car in a few minutes from the 35 cities that surround it. This may be true enough, once one has battled his way through heavy traffic to the highway.

The Milan-Turin urban corridor is so congested because cities and towns keep growing and seem to approach the stage where they will coalesce into an area like the near suburbs of New York.

Apart from traffic jams and the ramshackle commuter railroads, the megalopolis has most of the familiar ills of industrial society—foul air, waterways loaded with wastes, inadequate housing for immigrant workers and an alarming crime rate.

The mayor of Milan, Aldo Aniasi, and his Turin counterpart, Giovanni Porcellana, have agreed to sponsor a meeting of municipal leaders and urban experts from large cities, to be held in Milan in November, to discuss their common problems. They will invite representatives from Genoa, Venice, Bologna, Rome, Naples and elsewhere in an apparent attempt to set up a big-city coalition for dealing with the national government.

Peking Has the World Guessing

What's Happening in Forbidden City

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG (NYT).—The wall of secrecy that hides events in Communist China from the outside world seemed especially impenetrable last week. A spate of rumors and reports suggested that momentous events might be occurring behind that wall.

Reports leaked out that all airfields had been closed and all planes, military as well as civilian, had been grounded for three days, Sept. 13-15.

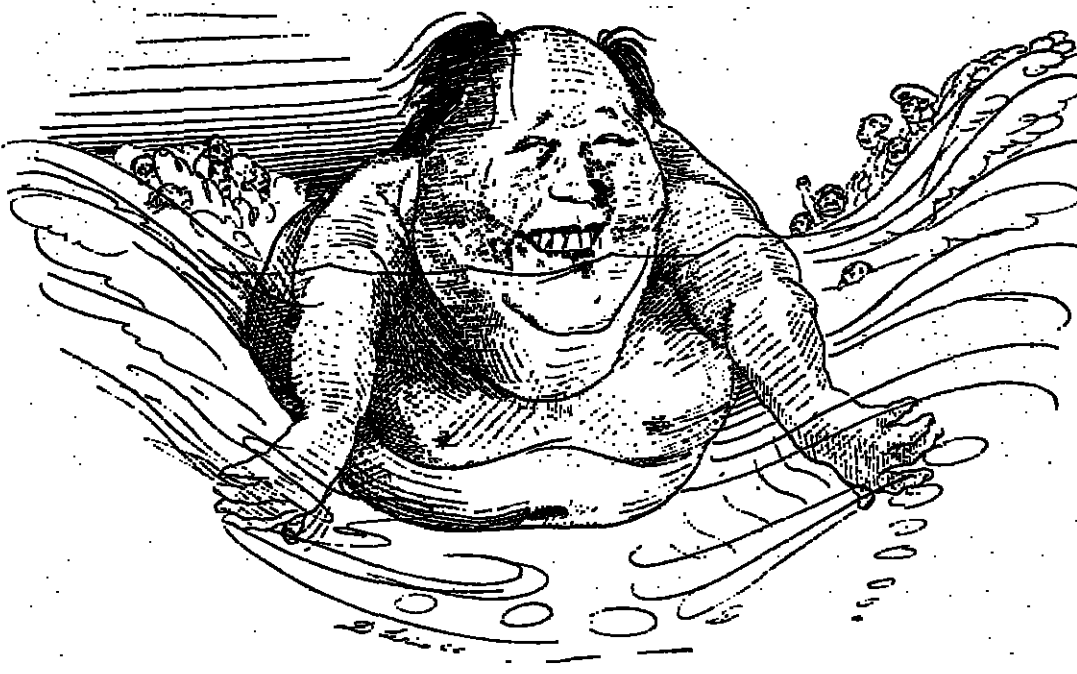
All the top Peking leaders dropped out of the news for roughly the same period. Were they closeted in important meetings?

Last Wednesday, the Foreign Office in Peking announced that the grandiose parade and fireworks display that has been staged every year for the past 21 years of Communist rule would not take place on the Oct. 1 National Day this year. Celebrations would be simplified for reasons of economy and would be confined to dancing and other entertainment in city parks. The cancellation was plainly a sudden decision because before it was announced, Peking had been busy with preparations for the event.

Customary Silence

As usual, Peking officials remained silent. The guessing game as to what had or might have happened centered on the possibility that a serious illness—possibly even the death—of Mao Tse-tung, the 77-year-old Communist party chairman, had produced tensions and dislocated affairs. The American heart specialists, Drs. Paul Dudley White and Edmund Grey Diamond, in Peking as guests of the Chinese government, might well be there, some observers noted, in connection with a Mao illness. Others saw significance in the slow disappearance of Mao statues and portraits all over the country.

Chairman Mao was last seen in public on Aug. 7. Persons who have met him recently say he looks very old and weak, but Chinese officials in Peking and at embassies abroad firmly denied last week that he was ill or dead.



Some observers pointed out that an illness or the death of Defense Minister Lin Biao, Mr. Mao's deputy and chosen successor, might be behind surface events. Mr. Lin, who is 64, has not been seen in public for several months, but this is not unusual for him. He keeps out of the public eye. He is believed to be not strong, but there was no evidence last week that he is sick or dead.

Other possibilities were hauled out. Some sources conjectured that Russian troop movements along the Sino-Soviet border and harassment of Chinese craft on the Amur River explained the airfield freeze, a shifting about and general alert among Chinese armed forces and, of course, the cancellation of the parade. Others surmised that political changes and factional tensions inside China were responsible for developments.

Lack of Evidence

There was, in fact, no positive evidence of any new Soviet threat or important Chinese military reactions thereto. Indeed, there was nothing very concrete to support any of the

suppositions that bounced around the world.

Foreign observers in Peking reported the capital was tranquil. Unarmed troops, some obviously on leave, went about normal routines. Parks were being spruced up for holiday crowds on National Day.

Premier Chou En-lai appeared with Mr. Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and other leaders on Monday to receive a Japanese left-wing delegation and the head of the Cambodian government in exile based in Peking.

The progressive scaling-down of Mao slogans, portraits and statues fits a wish expressed by Mr. Mao himself to the American writer Edgar Snow last December for a diminution of public attention in his direction.

Rumors of Chairman Mao's death and a resulting crisis in Communist China are not new. Mr. Mao was out of public view for almost four months in 1969, and was reported dead or incapacitated. But he turned up to refute such reports at the 1969 Oct. 1 observances. On a previous occasion, there was no word of Mr. Mao for five and a half months—from Nov. 28, 1965 to May 5, 1966—and he was

widely reported ill or dead, but he reappeared to launch the turbulent Cultural Revolution.

His Stature

Mr. Mao may be alive and well, but the excitement and interest shown in the outside world by speculation that he was not is indicative of the importance domestically and internationally of persons like Mr. Mao, who dominate the affairs of their countries for long periods of time. For about 40 years Mr. Mao has been the chief force in the creation and evolution of a Communist China, and his departure from the scene would leave a large and uncertain void.

The outside world would have to adjust to a new top man in China, and in the People's Republic itself the cardinal problem would be whether Mr. Mao could be replaced with continued effective leadership and without disruption.

Whatever Mr. Mao's condition, others eventually must replace him and the older leaders who have been serving with him. Selective changing of the guard has already taken place.

The Cultural Revolution numerous top leaders, other men forward. young personalities are important posts, and move to top positions. Thus, in the top power, an integration, middle-aged and older been achieved. Barric struggle that would of mal processes, a change would come not as of one layer of lead another but with subat an individual basis.

Careful Play

Mr. Lin's position w used in the new const the party adopted in. Thus, the most caref explaining has pr Communist China's lo to be filled when Mr. that is, unless Mr. Lin The No. 3 man in t is Premier Chou En-lai 73. His logical suc Hsien-mien, 66, a vi who has been acting Chou's chief assistant last few years.

Not enough is known social relationships, of tensions and rivalries n developed over the yeu top Chinese Commun and of factional confli the regime to permit dictions of what cou when Mr. Mao dies.

Much would depend this happened. Cert regime would be she period of apprehens certainty and adjustme be experienced.

Mr. Lin lacks M strength and charisma. fact, does success might have difficulty a tough and powerful colli Peking and curbing t toward assertiveness by leaders. The prospect for a working collecti ship topped by Mr. Lin, possibilities for fusions great.

Science and Technology: A Servant, Not a Master

By Victor Cohn

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (WP).—"Science is dead," said a disgruntled student.

"Technology," said a former astronaut during the recent Apollo-15 journey, "has become for many a four-letter word."

"An epidemic of anti-science" pervades much of the world, a United Nations organ reports. "Anti-science, anti-technology and anti-rational" emotions grip American society, complains the retiring chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

And many scientists and technologists believe that the United States is failing to use technology as a social and economic tool. America has spurned the SST and turned its back on space trips while refusing to finance major technological assaults on bad public transport, urban blight or the environment. It has cut defense and aerospace spending, making idle at least 50,000 scientists and engineers who, in the view of most technological leaders, should be attacking new problems. It has cut basic scientific and medical research.

Now, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, possibly the world's greatest technological university, has committed itself to change and published a new scientists' manifesto. This includes a call for a change in national attitude—a change toward harnessing, while not bowing, to technology, a plea to scientists to stop disclaiming responsibility for the effects of their work and a pledge to make a profound change in MIT's own teaching and research.

Universities, says Howard Johnson, chairman of the MIT Corp. and the institution's former president, need to be pacesetters for social change, to be institutions "where compassion is part of principle."

And the current president, Jerome Wiesner, one-time science adviser to President John F. Kennedy, says: "We are recognizing that we can no longer allow the total development of technology. Scientists must heed the danger signals of technological abuse much earlier and do something about them."

We are recognizing, says Jerome Wiesner, president of MIT,

that we can no longer allow the total development of technology.

Scientists must heed the danger signals of technological abuse

much earlier and do something about them.

'Felt Strongly'

In late 1965 his MIT Fluid Mechanics Laboratory had 60 professors, 10 graduate students and an annual research budget of \$300,000, 90 percent of it from the Defense Department and 10 percent from the space agency to study the fluid dynamics of missiles and spacecraft. "We felt," he has explained, "what everyone else in America was feeling, though perhaps we felt it more strongly. We were churning out defense-oriented graduate students. And we maybe sensed that there would be a shift from putting so much of our national resources into defense and space. We wanted to move on to problems that directly affect us."

So Prof. Ascher Shapiro, specialist in jet engines, decided that the human body, with its plentiful piping, was a natural site to apply fluid mechanics. He studied the puzzling flow of infection through the ureters to the kidneys—against the main direction of flow—and showed that the ureters can indeed accommodate a minor opposite current.

Prof. James Keck, specialist in nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, learned that no one knew how nitric oxide, the main element in photochemical smog, is made in auto engine combustion. He set out to learn.

Prof. Probstel happened to visit Israel and saw a "new" plant for dosing water. He decided it was "designed by 19th-century engineering" and launched his own effort "to demonstrate that engineering and physical research of a very basic nature can sometimes solve very central problems."

Prof. Probstel and company had to begin fighting for little chunks of money in a way that was unknown to them in defense and space research. "We had to really scrounge around many agencies. This is still true. We're always going to a new agency. The new and old—and industry—often don't understand what we're saying. The funding for research in environmental problems is still very bad."

Still, these MIT men have proved excellent entrepreneurs. Their laboratory has grown to 10 pro-

fessors and 30 graduate students with a \$750,000 budget, in 16 separate contracts.

Avco Corp. has begun a \$2 million pilot program in water desalination and purification, based in large part on Prof. Probstel's findings. Ford engineers have told Prof. Keck that their forced draft redesign of the internal combustion engine will employ his new concepts to curtail nitric oxide. Johns-Manville is building a system to contain oil spills, based on another of this laboratory's designs.

'Small Number'

"And we're only a small number of people," Prof. Probstel says. "We've had our blind alleys. But our work has been shown to be practical in case after case."

Throughout MIT the same spirit is spreading. Many researchers—nutritionists, transportation engineers—have always dealt with civilian problems. But now the key word is "reconversion," making science for civilians. Thermodynamicist David Wilson until four years ago was technical director of Northern Research and Engineering Corp. of Cambridge. He worked there on jet engines and steammaking, "converting the company from defense to industry." Now he heads an MIT urban system laboratory.

Two years ago, his students designed and built an "automatized fare-ticketing" machine for buses—to calculate and collect fares and relieve the driver of money-handling. The next year they designed a "personal-transit cable-car system," an individualized people-mover that might be used instead of building an eight-lane highway to get Bostonians to a harbor recreation site.

This year the group started work on identifying and separating rubbish by physical, chemical or electrical properties—using sophisticated tools like infra-red rays, radar, flame spectrum analysis and accelerometers that measure a material's resistance to impact. MIT management engineers and economists are seeking to apply large-scale systems thinking and computer modeling to attack urban problems. Similar efforts are multiplying

at other universities. Princeton has a fledgling multi-disciplinary environmental center. The University of Minnesota is establishing a "technology assessment" group with National Science Foundation aid. The first project will be a look at new proposals for personal urban transport systems and their possible effects, good and bad.

The science foundation, the government's main basic science agency, is expanding its program of "research applied to national needs" to furnish about \$10 million for such studies this year. The program's largest grant so far is \$3.1 million to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research to develop "social indicators" to measure national progress on social goals.

Critic's Views

Another of its grants will provide \$464,000 to a University of Pennsylvania center for energy management and power—to develop commercial air-conditioners that would store cold by night to cut down on use of electricity by day.

A Washington critic of science, Daniel S. Greenberg, writing in his newsletter, Science and Government Report, remains skeptical, claiming that present efforts are motivated more by a desire to come up with what will sell rather than by an interest in applying science and technology in harmony with a "humane social vision."

Mr. Greenberg sees the scientists making urgent appeals for funds to attack social and economic problems as "the oldtime statements of science" repeating "state rhetoric" in largely excessive "pleas for more money."

But the people doing the research work at MIT, one finds, are mainly not the old scientists. And their motivations are far more complicated. They themselves admit that their interest stems in part from lack of old funds and jobs.

The new MIT research revolution started, however, before those funds started shrinking. It grew with the youth revolution and was closely associated with the nationwide intellectual disgust with the Vietnam war. It was accelerated by the epic and sobering year 1968, with its assassina-

tions of the Rev. Dr. Luther King Jr. and Sen. Kennedy, ghetto riots, anti-war crusades of Sen. McCarthy.

MIT students are still but practically concerned MIT and Caltech graduates launched the "clean air car race" with pollution control built into 33 colleges. I an even more extensive lege "urban vehicle desai petition" will try to devel urban transit technology.

Both this year and MIT graduate in ten ha for medical school inste job or graduate study. I is partly a function of lac or science fellowships. "also concern," says the "These kids want to ha to do with people."

MIT professors are doing more thinking an ing on social issues. Mathematics Prof. Hare span, for example, recent the Boston Rotary Club port "no fare" public financed by a tax on residents and commuter can't support proper tr argued, and only last w abandonment of some of these are clogging the at cities."

Highways Eu

And in fact there has virtual halt in all maly way and airport building Boston area as a result of crusading by a greater committee on the trans crisis and other laws w Harvard and MIT repre Massachusetts Gov. Fr Sargent has officially de transport "crisis." His of transportation, Alton A—an MIT political scienc sor on leave—this spring a 16-month moratorium way construction of some million study of alternab of transport. Federal Tra Secretary John Volmer road builder and chaughts governor) came the money.

This kind of thing mi happened anyway. But it to believe it would have in the Cambridge-Bost without both the new: revision against over-let and a handy group of tech trying to help.

The highway moratori guarded here as an outstan ample of how concerned s and engineers, acting po can help. If it produces results—truly improved transi—it may be one new technologists' first strations of the power of science.

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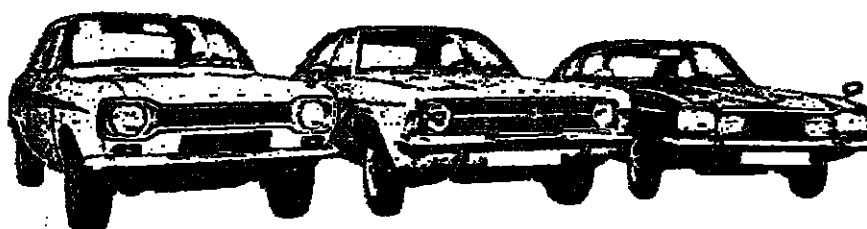
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Another U-2?

It does not have all the drama that surrounded the shooting down of Francis Gary Powers' U-2 in 1960, of course. There is no formal summit meeting impending, no Khrushchev to capitalize on the event, no sharp focus—like the wreckage of the U-2—to dispell all doubts and to be served up hot for the press. Nevertheless, both the extent of the British expulsion of Soviet officials and the manner in which it was done have no precedent, and the long-term issues hanging upon the episode are quite as grave as those which were impending in 1960.

For nearly a decade, the public at large has tended to neglect the "secret war" of "total espionage"—in Sancho de Gramont's phrase—that bulked so large in the preceding fifteen years of cold war. That silent struggle has become a cliché of Hollywood and the suspense novel, and even then in terms that owe more to Joseph Conrad than to James Bond. The spy became the anti-hero of the '60s. Big Brother was watching his neighbors from high-flying satellites rather than through low-flying Mata Haris, and the great powers were drifting toward an understanding that made espionage seem rather outmoded.

But Prime Minister Heath's sweeping action against Soviet agents within Britain was the sharpest possible reminder that neither the cold war, nor the secret war within it, have ended. The revelations of the still undisclosed defector from the KGB can be compared to those of Igor Gouzenko in 1945, which sent shock waves out of Ottawa that were to have profound effects upon relations between the Soviet Union and its former allies.

One cannot believe that the current arguments over espionage between Britain and the Soviet Union can have quite the impact of the Gouzenko affair, or that of Gary Powers. The one took place at a time when the fabric of the atomic bomb was still supposed to be a secret, whose revelation might jeopardize all the world; the other occurred before the Cuban missile crisis had produced a public acceptance of the stark fact that nuclear war meant common suicide. The trend toward a more orderly world is, one may hope, too powerful to be at the mercy of incidents.

Indeed, the very nature of the espionage charged against the Soviet Union seems to have changed. It is less a matter of decisive military weapons, and more one of industrial competition.

Nevertheless, foul play under diplomatic immunity, whether it is aimed at the host's jugular or his stomach, is still foul play. On the scale alleged by the British, it cannot be dismissed as a kind of comparison shopping. And with so many diplomatic efforts to solve problems by negotiation reaching a climax—the SALT talks, the Berlin question, European security—and with world statesmen gathering for a fateful session of the UN General Assembly, it must be accepted as a setback to the world's high hopes.

Obviously, the Kremlin will not accept responsibility for wrong-doing, as President Eisenhower accepted responsibility for the U-2. But it can still under the rose, agree to limit the activities of the KGB abroad. The stakes are far higher than the motors of the Concorde; they comprise the motive power of a reasonably peaceful world.

A New World Monetary System

The International Monetary Fund is opening its 1971 meetings in Washington under the shadow of the worst threat to the economic and political unity and stability of the non-Communist world since World War II.

The crisis was brought to a head by President Nixon's decision last month to cut the dollar loose from gold—in effect, ending the Bretton Woods system created before V-J Day. Under that system all other currencies were pegged to the dollar, and the dollar was tied to gold at the fixed rate of \$35 to the ounce.

In fact, however, this crisis has been brewing for a long time—at least since the early 1960s when redemption claims against the United States overleaped this nation's gold reserves. The world slid onto a paper dollar standard, which gave this country the unique power to use its national currency without limit to cover deficits in its balance of payments. When those deficits reached flood proportions this year, Mr. Nixon slammed shut the gold window.

The President's immediate purpose is to end the deficits that have weakened the dollar and undermined the competitiveness of American goods in world markets. But foreign governments have been shocked by the severity of his specific moves and by his chauvinistic rhetoric, despite Mr. Nixon's insistence that he does not want to build a wall around the American economy.

Angry and confused as they are, however, other governments are anxious to take the President at his word. The last thing they want is a trade war, which can hurt them even more than the United States. The IMF meetings can provide a forum for action on both sides to cool the immediate animosities.

But the deeper issue facing the finance ministers and central bankers is how to replace the shattered Bretton Woods monetary system. That system entered its time of troubles not just because it depended for liquidity upon huge and continuous deficits in the United States balance of payments

but also because it was wedded to fixed exchange rates. Nation after nation has been driven to protectionist measures, export subsidies, and capital controls because exchange rates were inflexible.

The task facing the IMF this week is to make a beginning toward creating a new system that will solve the two key problems of exchange-rate flexibility and an adequate growth of secure monetary reserves.

The way the immediate dollar crisis is handled will, in large measure, determine whether and when a new and more stable international monetary system can emerge. The first priority should go to an acceptable realignment of the dollar and other currencies—one that will remove the threat of trade war and beggar-my-neighbor actions by many countries. The United States must be prepared to make its own contribution to easing this danger by dropping its 10 percent import surcharge as soon as a satisfactory structure of exchange rates is worked out.

Whether the dollar should be devalued in terms of gold as part of this process, or whether other currencies should do all the adjusting upward, is an issue that transcends national prestige or even the immediate impact on each country's economy. It bears directly on the future of the world monetary system—and whether it is to be based on gold or on created reserves, such as Special Drawing Rights, the so-called "paper gold," which would provide more stable growth for the world economy. If foreign governments are willing to move toward making SDRs the fundamental reserve medium, the United States should accept a moderate devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold—although it should continue to refuse to buy or sell gold.

Whatever the traditional steps, the basic need is for the world to begin moving off both gold and the dollar standard toward a monetary system that will insure all countries greater security and equilibrium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Speech

When the president of the Republic declares that the reason for France's non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic was "merely" France's friendship for the Federal Republic, is it not permitted to detect a recall to order, or even the beginning of a kind of blackmail? Some West German newspapers which made a lot of noise in recent days about a possible reversal of the French attitude toward East Berlin will no doubt consider that their reports have not been denied. In reality the main motive of a possible modification of the French position would be a change in Mr. Brandt's own attitude.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Breshnev and Tito

Mr. Breshnev, on his current visit to Yugoslavia, appears to have given President Tito guarded assurances that Russia has no intention of using military force in the Balkans in the immediate future. Tito is too downy an old bird to take such things at face value and has gone out of his way to declare more strongly than ever his country's determination to defend its independence. Russia's policy toward Europe at present is to produce the appearance of détente without its realities. As Gen. Goodpastor told the North Atlantic Treaty Association in London this week, Russian forces are growing and far exceed the requirements for defense.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

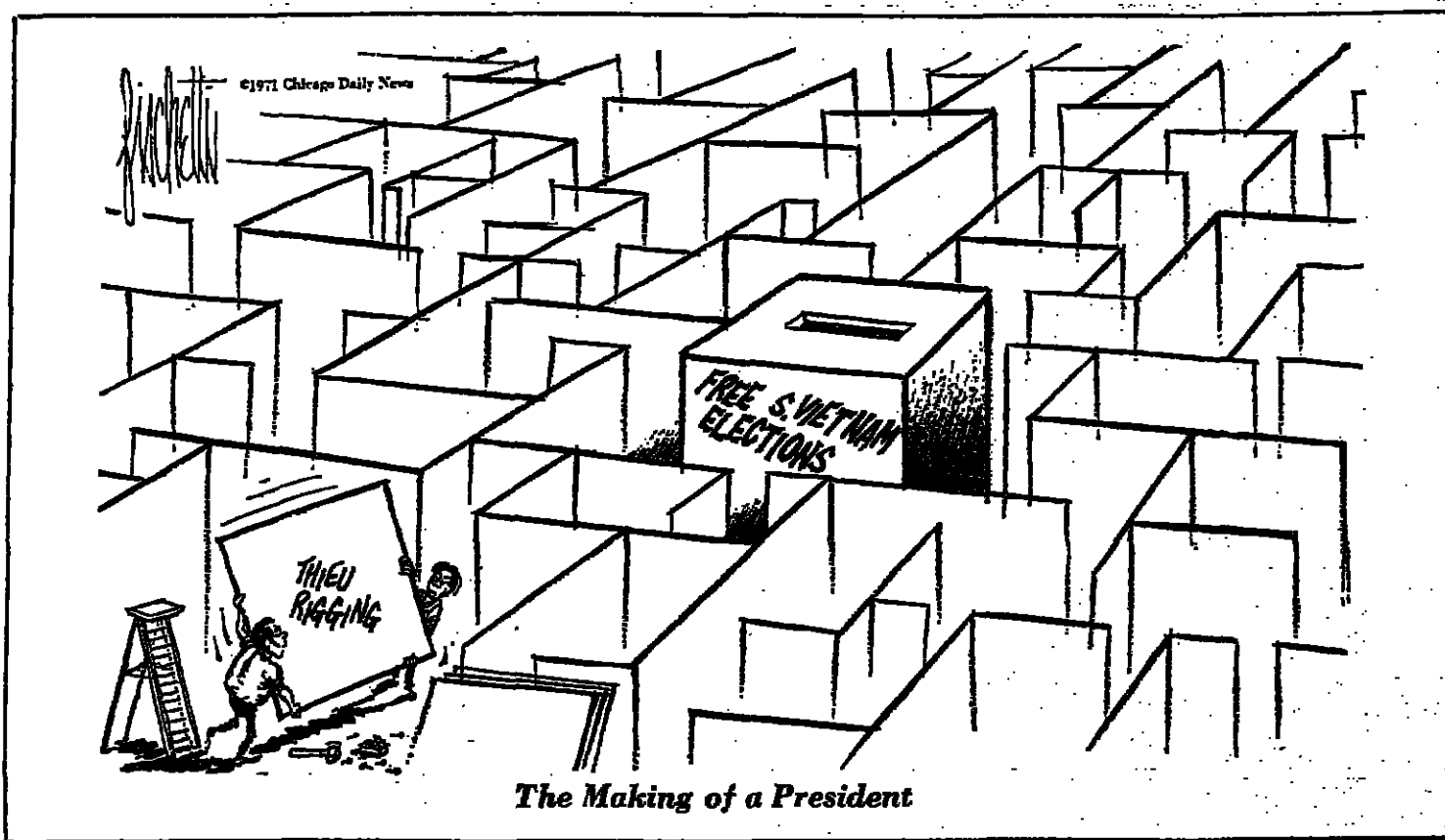
Sept. 27, 1896

PARIS—At the present moment a great and immediate interest attaches to the defenses of the Dardanelles, and to the question of the probability that the straits could be forced or that the forcing of them would imply an effective occupation of the Sea of Marmara beyond. However, most military experts agree that forts on either side of the straits, properly manned, render passage impossible.

Fifty Years Ago

Sept. 27, 1921

TOKYO—The most fascinating story of the Far East has few of the sentimental, poetical, picturesque or high spirited features that appeal to the popular imagination of the Western world. It is the amazing growth of Imperial Japan, which, within seventy years, has developed into one of the five most important powers on the globe. The economic might of the country assures her of a part of the world's markets.



The Making of a President

The New Numeiri's Old Problems

By Stanley Meisler

KHARTOUM.—Nothing has improved the power of President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan like his temporary fall from office in July.

In a rushed succession of incredible turns, Gen. Numeiri was ousted by a coup July 19 and reinstated by a second coup three days later.

He has used those dramatic events to strengthen his popularity. In a sense, he has made a catharsis of those events and tried to persuade the Sudan that a rejuvenated, almost cleansed Numeiri has emerged. All the failures since he took power in his own coup of May, 1969, have been wiped from his slate. He has started anew.

In this extraordinary campaign of refashioning his image, Gen. Numeiri is relying on two themes. First, he is blaming all the failures of his old regime on the Communists; second, he is promising to give the Sudan and his regime a new look. And he has been focusing attention on both themes by staging a presidential plebiscite, in two weeks of balloting that ends Tuesday.

Gen. Numeiri hits the Communist theme hard in his energetic campaigning throughout the towns and countryside of every province in the Sudan. In Juba in the southern Sudan, for example, he told a crowd that the Communists were "people whom we trusted and they stabbed us in the back."

The list of Communist betrayals cited by Gen. Numeiri and his lieutenants is long: Gen. Numeiri ordered regional autonomy for the war-torn south but a Communist minister held it up. Communist nations cheated the Sudan in trade agreements. Soviet experts designed a five-year plan that ignored the limitations of the Sudanese economy.

Greatest Betrayal

The greatest betrayal came in the July 19 coup. Gen. Numeiri insists that it was engineered by the Sudanese Communist party with the help of Communist countries. That is why Communist party leaders were among the 14 persons executed when he came back to power.

The results of the two-week plebiscite are not in doubt. Gen. Numeiri will surely be endorsed by the usual near-unanimous vote of an African single-candidate presidential election. The atmosphere and regulations of the plebiscite seem enough to assure this.

Soldiers with automatic rifles lounge around the polling stations to intimidate those who intimidate date easily. The voter takes his ballot into a private room and puts it either into a box with Gen. Numeiri's photograph or into one without. Though no one watches him, his ballot is numbered.

In a tour of three stations, I could find no evidence that election officials were marking down the number of the ballot next to the voter's name on the registration lists. But opponents of Gen. Numeiri said they believed the officials did this when they suspected a voter might be an opponent. In view of this, these opponents told me, they voted for Gen. Numeiri.

In one district, townspeople demonstrated to demand that election officials throw away the anti-Numeiri ballot box as a disgrace to the area. Election officials complied.

To make sure that Gen. Numeiri is not embarrassed by a large number of abstentions, security agents called at the homes or offices of registered voters who failed to turn up in the first few days of voting. They soon voted.

The pressure is on for election officials to achieve a 100 percent turnout with a near 100 percent vote for Gen. Numeiri.

He Needs More

The new image of Gen. Numeiri—courageous, powerful, freed of the support of Communism, endorsed by the masses—is still only image. It may help him, but he will need more than image to deal with the real problems of the Sudan.

The coup and countercoup left his army with low morale and poor discipline. The noncommissioned officers led the attack that returned Gen. Numeiri, an

act that disgraced the regular officers.

The influence of the noncommissioned officers was demonstrated soon after the countercoup. When a military court acquitted two junior officers of charges of taking part in the coup against Gen. Numeiri, a group of noncommissioned officers protested to the president. He ordered a new trial, and the officers were convicted and imprisoned.

The army's officer corps has been depleted by three purges since 1964—the first when civilians overthrew the regime of Gen. Ibrahim Abboud in 1964, the second when Mr. Numeiri, then a colonel, overthrew the civilian regime in 1969 and retired the top line of officers, and the third this July when Gen. Numeiri, in the aftermath of the coups, executed or imprisoned disloyal officers.

Another problem is unease within the civil service. The executions, indiscriminate shootings and roundup of Communists after Gen. Numeiri's return have frightened bureaucrats. They seem hesitant to make a decision without specific authorization

from above. They also expect a purge.

Nor can Gen. Numeiri's condemnation of Communism by itself solve his economic difficulties or the country's. Most outsiders here believe that Gen. Numeiri's confiscation of 100 private companies in 1970, evidently against the advice of the Communists, was an economic disaster.

The harsh seizure demolished any hope of increased investment, either by foreigners or by Sudanese. Moreover, the nationalizations depressed production. Since the takeover, for example, production at a shoe factory has dropped 75 percent.

Economic Woes

In general, the Sudanese economy is stagnant. The overgrown bureaucracy insures a huge deficit in government spending, which, in turn, forces the government to abandon vital projects in economic development.

There are other weaknesses: Foreign reserves are dwindling. Foreign assistance is down. Exports fail to keep pace with imports.

Gen. Numeiri now faces the

difficult task of persuading outsiders and the Sudanese that the departure of the Communists will mean a more rational handling of the economy.

Gen. Numeiri also still has the problem of the civil war in the south, where the black peoples of three provinces want autonomy or separation from the Arabic-speaking, brown rulers of the north.

The war, which has crippled administration of the south for a decade or more, ties up half the Sudanese Army and swells the defense budget.

In addition, Gen. Numeiri's solidification of personal power has alienated large groups of Sudanese since 1969. He is disliked by the civilian politicians and their followers, the large Ansar religious sect, whose leadership was destroyed after an uprising in 1970, and the Communists. Nevertheless, these opposition groups are leaderless and have little choice but to go along with the new Numeiri, at least for a while.

"We are giving him plenty of rope," said one former politician. "He can either show us what he can do or hang himself."

Era of Confrontation With Allies

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK.—The country's drift toward economic warfare with its major allies, as the principal trading nations confer in Washington on the world monetary crisis, is about to be dramatized in an extraordinary way.

President Nixon reportedly has decided to invoke the Trading With the Enemy Act as the only existing legal authority for the textile import quotas he has threatened to impose against Japan Oct. 15 to benefit the South's textile lobby. The national emergency declared Aug. 15 opened this route for Mr. Nixon to bypass Congress and act by executive order.

The move can advance Mr. Nixon's "Southern strategy" for the 1972 campaign. But it can only contribute pennies to the enormous \$13 billion turnaround in the balance of payments that Treasury Secretary Connally is seeking. And the search for a solution to the monetary crisis surely would be complicated by this protectionist step and Japan's emotional reaction to being designated "the enemy" a quarter-century after World War II.

The era of confrontation now under way with the country's European and Japanese allies was foreshadowed as long ago as July 6.

Five Great Powers

"As we look ahead five, ten and perhaps fifteen years," Mr. Nixon said, "we see five great economic superpowers: the United States, Western Europe, the Soviet Union, mainland China and Japan. We face a situation where four other potential economic powers can challenge us on every front."

Equating the nation's closest allies with the Russians and Chinese as American rivals is the worrisome aspect of Washington's new thinking about the world. Secretary Connally carries this

view several steps farther with a belief that the allies should be more grateful for past American aid. His presumption is that the United States has been wronged by "unfair" exchange rates, trade rules and defense burdens, never mentioning America's responsibility for its Vietnam deficits and inflation. He asserts that the allies must return the United States, not to equilibrium, but to a heavily surplus position.

There are serious doubts in every administration agency, including the Treasury, about the dimensions of Mr. Connally's demands and his refusal to devalue the dollar by raising the gold price.

Parity Changes

The gold issue, in fact, has just been defused by President Pompidou of France, who has made it clear that he is not asking for the dollar to be convertible to gold but to other currencies. On that basis, most of Mr. Nixon's advisers see no real objection to a small dollar devaluation.

An administration calculation shows that the weighted average of currency upvaluations from par already is about 6 percent. A further rise in the yen and a few other minor adjustments among foreign currencies, plus a 6 percent devaluation of the dollar, would provide the 12 to 15 percent realignment needed. If a trial proved that insufficient, the wider bands of fluctuation to which all countries now are prepared to agree would automatically add another 5 percent or so to the rate change.

Getting the exact rates will not be easy, output and jobs in each country are at stake. But the figures would now appear to be within a negotiable range. What is holding up negotiation is Mr. Connally's insistence on undefined trade and defense concessions before he will commit

himself to drop the 10 percent surtax.

The mystery here is that the administration's own studies show that little can be gained in these fields. Elimination of all existing quantitative import restrictions and discriminations by Western Europe, Japan and Canada, agricultural and industrial, a utopian goal—would benefit American exports less than \$500 million a year. That is less than 4 percent of the balance of payments turnaround Mr. Connally seeks. Even less can be expected in defense.

Exchange rate adjustments are expected to provide 30 to 35 percent of the improvement in the American payments balance. There is a growing insistence, as a result, within the administration and among outside advisers, that rate negotiations be given priority, along with abandonment of the surtax before it becomes imbedded in the system with protectionist backing.

Time for Talks

There is little doubt that the \$8 to \$10 billion turnaround in the payments balance recommended by IMF and OECD could be negotiated within a matter of weeks. Trade barriers and defense could go over to a second stage.

Mr. Connally's assumption that time is on his side can no longer be defended. With West Germany's intervention in exchange markets this past week to halt the upward float of the mark, all nine of America's major trading partners have put a lid on the upvaluation of their currencies until Mr. Connally negotiates. The Common Market, the Japanese and others are preparing to follow the Canadians in subsidizing exports that need help in jumping the surtax barrier. Countermeasures to restrict American exports surely will follow.

The time clearly has come for Mr. Nixon to move from confrontation to negotiation not only with Russia and China but with the allies in the Atlantic and Pacific with whom the nation's future security is closely bound up.

Letters

Bayonet Drill

Well I've had my jollies for the week. Nothing can top that dandy article (Herald, Sept. 21) on the bayonet and Fort Ord. Col. W. C. Carter has delivered himself of a line that should go down in history.

"We're trying to keep things modern and in good taste," says this worthy. I am speechless in admiration of a system that has such men training its young to kill. "Stick it into the old gut kiddies, but keep it in good taste."

Since when, I ask the colonel, has a bayonet ever been in good taste? It is certainly one of the most vicious and cruel weapons of war, no quarter given or asked. Surely the enemy, in the unlikely event they get that close in the future, are not going to shake hands and come out fighting like little gentlemen, a sort of "After you, Alphonse" duel.

I wonder what the recruits are told to say and do, if the bayonet sticks. The manual says to pull the trigger, then it comes out nice and easy. Has the colonel come up with some appropriate manners for this occasion? Does one murmur, "Sorry, old chap," before or after the firing?

Possibly, since it is the young who are being instructed, they may do better to apologize for their bad manners in skewering their opponents first by saluting them with the Brave New World's epithet.

"Fence, brother." JEUNE R. JORDA. Valencia, Spain.

Urgent!
America
Ameri

By A. Szent-

WOODS HOLE, Mass. pens sometimes aural order of the at comes reversed and cold air, which should tom, is on top, while warm air, which at top, is on bottom. T spheric inversion w such and pollution. Such inversion sometimes also in see I have myself lived t a period of social ty Hitler. All the earl cal and intellectu were inverted, mak cultured and bashful C savage potential m rasant intellects, v enforce their ideas a world as "Fax Germ own home, country most of the decent pe jail, while the rest v The earlier prosecu the prosecutors. The honesty and decency spent in jail.

Life-Orien

We are living this period of inversion. I was founded on the s men are born equal about inalienable r search for happiness, life-oriented country, turned around and thousand miles away to spend our treasure less and criminal w with our technical u underdeveloped nati never attacked us. A arns about conservat an election. For a c democratic governa its own people, making of democratic principl to be the cop of the forcing "Fax Ameri leaders do their sch closed doors, leavin out of their confide lect our priorities decent respect for th of mankind. We are dictators and provide against their p talk about conservat ment and devaluat acies irreversibly b inversion is complete.

The Origin

How did this inve about? Inverted thin inverted things, so one verte the other, and it starts at one point it spread. Where the pres nants started in diffi. The cold hostility Stalin met our friendl bid for world dominati ly, played an importan are spreading, invasi we succeeded in forc back on its old road to

One of the dangers is inversion is complete, seems logical again. It consistent logical systi direction is fatal. It at that we and the Sovi arm as madmen, to ha trillion dollars on a while half of the world went hungry to bed, enough protein to b minds and bodies. Na three billion years to d said start a new d history of the univer brought matter to con build monstrous inski destruction which can t at a moment's notice thousands of atomic be to be fired and hundr tons and unknown n start the holocaust.

One of the most bas modern science is that happen will happen. T an inversion leads to oriented society spend means on self-destruct of self-destruction. The took place so graduall did not notice it. So we est of nations, put u tion, crime, unemploy arly and even hungu and slums, drugs and quietly watch our dolla a soft currency and s slide down the inflati We find it natural th not go out at night w and feel unsafe even. The overvict destruct to get out of this situat we pass the point of. How to bring this cou to the principles on wh founded, adjusting it to gress of science and b Stalin is dead and th monolithic communism ent patchwork will not a complete reversion v must urgently start Ai ing America instead of ising Vietnam.

Prof. Albert Szent-G. Nobel laureate, is autho Crazy Ape." This artic The New York Times features service.

By Carl Gewirtz

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3. modern a Presby 10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
4. cold household 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
5. met on the Indus 5	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6. world over the Corp 3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
7. used an Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
8. spreading Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
9. succeeded a of Paper 11	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10. in its old markets in 11	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
11. of the Indus 4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
12. on is a Indus 20	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
13. logical a Indus 14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
14. an legalist Corp 3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
15. on is a Indus 1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
16. and an Indus 1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
17. a Indus 10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
18. dollar a Indus 12	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
19. of the Indus 14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
20. project a Indus 4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
21. and a Indus 43	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
22. and a Indus 38	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
23. a Indus 11	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
24. art a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
25. a Indus 10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
26. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
27. a Indus 38	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
28. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
29. a Indus 12	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
30. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
31. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
32. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
33. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
34. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
35. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
36. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
37. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
38. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
39. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
40. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
41. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
42. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
43. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
44. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
45. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
46. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
47. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
48. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
49. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
50. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
51. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
52. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
53. a Indus 7	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
54. a Indus 16	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
55. a Indus 9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1	

cannot pay interest on such deposits and which must set aside an equal amount in non-reusable reserve requirements with the central bank. Thus, the inflow is being channeled into short-term loans to business, which pays from 2 3/4 to 7 1/2 percent for such private placements.

The widening spread in cost between borrowing marks or francs compared with dollars at 2 1/2 percent is also a prevailing factor in the latter rate rise. Another important factor is that dollars, which had artificially become scarce as European central banks stopped feeding their holdings back into the Eurodollar market and as the U.S. government had raised new money for \$1 billion through short-term rates, are increasingly available.

Last week the Treasury said that another \$51 million of its three-month notes would be repaid instead of being renewed and ENEL, Italy's state-owned electricity board, has announced that it will repay \$200 million in bank loans in November, earlier than expected.

As this money reaches the market, short-term rates are expected to decline and again make it attractive to borrow these dollars to buy long-term bonds paying 8 percent interest and 10 percent for the bonds that the improvement in the recent 8 3/4 percent General Motors bond anticipates the decline in rates. Issued a month ago at 8 1/2, the bonds are now trading around par.

One new issue was announced last week by the U.S. Treasury.

*Currency in circ.....		\$35,354,069	\$54,864,050
*Total loans.....		\$85,116,000	\$82,708,000
Steel prod (tons).....	1,867,000	1,702,000	2,536,000
Auto production.....		172,532	84,374
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,468,000	9,478,000	8,879,000
Freight car loadings.....	816,128	440,347	549,344
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	32,237,000	33,180,000	36,430,000
Business failures.....	176	147	235

*Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, railroads, steel and electric power. Business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	50,818,000	50,851,000	79,384,000
Unemployed.....	5,061,000	5,330,000	4,220,000
	July	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production.....	106.9	104.9	107.9
*Personal income.....	\$358,100,000	\$375,105,000	\$801,800,000
*Money supply.....	\$225,506,000	\$225,600,000	\$210,600,000
*Consumer's Price Index.....	121.8	121.5	131.1
Construction contracts.....	151	147	151
*Mfg. inventories.....	\$100,358,000	\$100,336,000	\$38,535,000
*Exports.....	\$3,494,500	\$3,686,500	\$3,683,000
*Imports.....	\$3,779,600	\$4,623,200	\$3,211,000

*000 omitted. *Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census and the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

--Threading their way with obvious caution, the financial markets extended their price decline last week as worry over the general economic situation broadened in investment circles.

Rather surprisingly, there was virtually no immediate stock market reaction to President Nixon's significant shift in Executive Order 11629, in which he indicated some of the strategy for Phase Two of his economic program. The bond market, however, started to rise late Thursday in anticipation of the talks and it continued to gain all day Friday.

In his talk, Mr. Nixon appeared to raise out controls over corporate profits, hinted that restraints might be imposed on consumer loan, suggested the possibility of some export subsidies, and declared that wage-price restraints would "cover the whole economy," although concentrated "primarily" on large industries.

For the third week in a row, the stock market staged a general—though moderate—retracement in relatively slow trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average gains rung up in the first 10 months of enthusiasm over the Nixon administration's new economic program annihilated six weeks ago.

Bond Market's move

And the bond market again endured price erosion most of the week, with interest rates on corporate issues moving upward to 9 percent as the market of Treasury issues dropped in rates made them place late last month.

started on Sept. 3 when the Federal Reserve disclosed strongly that the wage-price freeze would definitely end in mid-November and give away to a set of more lasting equitable controls.

Meanwhile, tension also built up in the foreign exchange markets in recent days with the approach of the pivotal monetary meetings in Washington when

Amex and

By Alexander

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (OVR)—Exchange and the Overseas American in London traded.

The tone of the market on the exchange price index, which 0.24 for the week.

Turnover totaled 13,574,310 in the preceding week. A total of charged bonds against 42 blocks in the market. The market fell 1.33 points to 117.49.

One of the weaker issues was fed a on profit-taking. In the about 4 points.

Bears-O-Matic lost 1.12 in to make a secondary offering near.

Among the other issues, the of America was off 2 and the S after reporting lower profits for.

Reckiting the lower trend, being a sharp rise in July quarter.

Dealer selling weakened most trading. Connecticut General in St. Paul Companies (used 1.2 about 6 points).

The strength of the bank trading. The National Bank of America and Standard Pacific

The dollar was subjected to rather strong selling pressure in the foreign exchange markets late last week, while the German mark and the Japanese yen attracted

against the dollar, nearly 9 percent against the dollar, while the rate on the yen is now equivalent to a revaluation of approximately 63.4 percent.

In effect, the higher rates for these currencies, as well as the increased value placed on the British pound and the French financial franc since Mr. Nixon severed the tie of the dollar to gold on Aug. 15, have achieved one main objective of the Nixon program—a market devaluation of the dollar to aid this country's exports.

Realignment Needed

These developments, of course, have provoked bitter criticism abroad. The higher values of foreign currencies, in combination with the United States' 10 percent import surcharge, have posed severe strains on world trade patterns and raised the threat of deflation, recession, unemployment and, ultimately, rigid protectionism in many countries.

It is a situation that calls for close and quiet consultations among the leading trading nations to realign currency values on a more realistic, permanent basis. As negotiations become so hardened that politicians may retreat from them. Hopefully, a start on a program for resolving the problem may come at the gathering of the LIAF.

Eventually, if world trade and investment are to continue to prosper and grow, there will have to be a whole series of international agreements providing for a new line-up of currency values. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1976
	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 12
Commodity Index.....	107.2	107.6	108.3
*Currency in circ.....	507.8	507.6	504.2
*Total loans.....	\$38,454,093	\$35,116,000	\$33,709,500
*Stock prod. (tons).....	1,967,000	1,702,000	2,536,000
*Auto production.....	172,583	172,583	54,874
Daily oil prod. (bbls).....	8,468,000	8,478,000	8,870,000
*Flight car loadings.....	818,128	410,587	540,840
*Spec. Per. Inv. Inv.....	33,237,000	33,190,000	30,430,000
Business failures.....	176	147	235

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, outstandings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1976
Unemployed.....	5,018,000	50,687,000	79,384,000
Employed.....	20,801,000	5,336,000	42,200,000
Industrial production.....	106.9	108.9	107.9
*Personal income.....	\$250,100,000	\$275,160,000	\$801,980,000
*Money supply.....	\$287,508,000	\$301,681,000	\$210,980,000
*Consumer Price Index.....	121.8	121.5	119.5
Construction contracts.....	151	147	111
*Mfgs. inventories.....	\$100,358,000	\$100,370,000	\$85,305,000
*Exports.....	\$2,494,500	\$3,668,000	\$3,685,000
*Imports.....	\$3,795,600	\$4,623,200	\$3,211,000

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1970
Employed	20,811,000	20,857,000	79,384,000
Unemployed	5,081,000	5,336,000	4,220,000
	July	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production.....	108.0	107.9	162.9
-Personal income.....	\$820,100,000	\$870,103,000	\$681,800,000
-Money supply.....	\$227,500,000	\$225,000,000	\$210,600,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	121.8	121.5	135.5
Constructa contracts.....	151	147	
-Mfg. inventories.....	\$100,358,000	\$100,526,000	\$95,505,000
-Exports.....	\$2,494,500	\$3,680,900	\$3,081,000
-Imports.....	\$3,789,800	\$4,023,200	\$3,231,000

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander
NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market in Rockefeller trading.
The tone of the market was the exchange price index, which 0.24 for the week.
Turnover totaled 13,574,110 in the preceding week. A total of 14,000 contracts in the futures market cleared. The Chicago wheat futures fell 1.53 points to 114.25.
One of the weather issues was for a profit-taking. In the about 4 points.
Bermuda-Mattie lost 1.12 in to make a secondary offering.
Among the changes, the price of American Express fell 0.25 and the St. Paul common stock fell 0.25 after reporting lower profits for the quarter.
Reckitts the lower trend, having a sharp rise in its July quarter.
Dealer selling weakened most trading. Connecticut General in St. Paul Companies (lost 1.25) showed a sharp decline.
The solidity of the bank trading. The National Bank of America and Standard Pacific

R. Hammer
Prices on the American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter market were mostly lower last week as reflected in the performance index which closed on Friday at 2535, down 10 points compared with 2589.670 in the closing of the previous week. The 41 blocks of 10,000 shares or more traded before the close of business on the NASDAQ industrial price index fell 1.4 points.
Ryland Group, a new issue, which opened at \$25, ended the week at \$24.50 preceding week the stock gained \$1.00.
Active trading. The company plans to continue active trading next week.
Kamp Grounds. Kamp Grounds slipped 4; Kamp Grounds Corp. was down a point to \$14.50.
The year ended July 31.
General Insurance Corp. gained 5 after reporting profits.
List of the insurance issues in light of the Liberty National dipped 1 7/8; while General Rinsurance spurred 1 1/2.
Stocks also finished lower in slow session. Detroit was off 1 1/4 while the Bank of America gained a point.

have provoked bitter criticism abroad. The higher values of foreign currencies, in combination with the United States' 10 percent transport surcharge, have posed a severe strain on the world's nations and have raised the threat of deflation, recession, unemployment and, ultimately, rigid protectionism in many countries.

It is a situation that calls for close and quiet consultations among the leading trading nations to realize currency values on a rational basis. If currencies are based on a common basis before positions become so hardened that politicians cannot retreat from them. Hopefully, a start on a program for resolving the problem may come at the gathering of the IALP.

Eventually, if world trade and investment are to continue to grow and prosper, there will have to be a whole series of international agreements providing for a new line-up of currency values.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Not
High Low Last Ch't

[illegible]

Sales In	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Bonds					

Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low
Searle 8.70s95	25	106 1/2	106
Essex R. 8 1/2s95	10	110 1/2	110 1/4

[illegible]

UnCarb	5.3097	30	81	79
Union Cp	7589	128	116	110%
UnIon Cp	6688	44	86	82
UnEImp	31482	2	60%	60%

[illegible]

MidwestNat Onk	17%
MidwestNat 30d	47%
MidwestNat 18g	23%
ModernAmLife 10	2%
ModernAmLife 30	6%
Monumental Life	24%
Monumental Corp 56g	13%
Monumental Corp 18g	34%
NMLI Corp 34g	8%
NMLI Corp 1.8h	6%
Natl Life 30	8%
NatOLine 20	8%
NatOLine 35	17%
NatOLine 40	8%
NatOLine 45	9%
NatOLine 50	21%
NatOLine 55	10%
NatOLine 60	31%
NatOLine 65	23%
NatOLine 70	4%
NatOLine 75	4%
NatOLine 80	12%
NatOLine 85	15%
NatOLine 90	15%
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NatOLine 835	15%
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NatOLine 845	15%
NatOLine 850	15%
NatOLine 855	15%
NatOLine 860	15%
NatOLine 865	15%
NatOLine	

ASVEL Inc.	10	71	
with United	4%		

F Chief Asks Devalued Dollar

and from Page 1)

Right has been devalued until the re-

Markets Extend Losses

Nixon's Detroit Talk

ed from Page 1)

able fluctuation of the dollar by Nixon's Detroit talk.

economic stabilization program starting in mid-November.

While turnover on the Big Board held within moderately active bounds at 61.1 million shares for the week, up about 1 million from the preceding week, the year's volume so far almost matches the record transaction for the full year of 1970.

Group of Ten Maps Strategy On Monetary Stability by '72

(Continued from Page 1)

recognize that the issue is serious, that the U.S. wants a reduction in the role of gold in the monetary system of the world and that any change in price would not solve any problems.

Dutch Assail School Cuts

THE HAGUE, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Several thousand persons, including parents, teachers and children demonstrated here yesterday to protest a government plan to reduce expenditures on education.

and Sales

from preceding page.

Foreign Bonds

ed, and it might lose standing as a reserve asset.

If the U.S. devaluation is achieved, at least in part, by an increase in the price of gold, the value of the dollar will rise accordingly. Its status of being the center of the new world system would be enhanced, in this view.

Most of the leading stock averages sustained their largest losses in two months. The Dow Jones industrial fell 18.91 points to 899.21; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index declined 1.81 to 82.15, and the New York Stock Exchange composite retreated 0.82 to 51.52.

While turnover on the Big Board held within moderately active bounds at 61.1 million shares for the week, up about 1 million from the preceding week, the year's volume so far almost matches the record transaction for the full year of 1970.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Foreign Bonds

Mr. Schweitzer said it was important that the SDR keep its value against the "average" of the leading currencies. This could happen only if the United States overtly devalued the dollar as part of a general new set of currency par values.

The fear expressed by officials of the monetary fund is that if the SDR continues to be linked in value to the dollar—as would happen if the United States refused to change the gold price—it would be regarded by a host of countries, from Mexico to India, as an asset that would decline in value. In such a world, India's SDRs would buy fewer German machines or Japanese cameras.

For the poorer countries, Mr. Schweitzer mentioned, without elaborating, a number of problems arising from the present monetary uncertainty, in which many of the leading currencies are "floating" in value. He noted, for example, that world commodity prices—for such things as coffee and cocoa—are now unstable because of the uncertainty of the value of the currency in which they are traditionally traded, such as dollars for British pounds.

Communally Holds Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—John B. Connolly, Secretary of the Treasury, met yesterday with foreign officials to discuss the IMF meeting in an attempt to break the deadlock on exchange rates.

Connolly, a college student who won the National Collegiate Athletic Association crown last spring, whipped top-seeded Stan Smith of nearby Pasadena, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

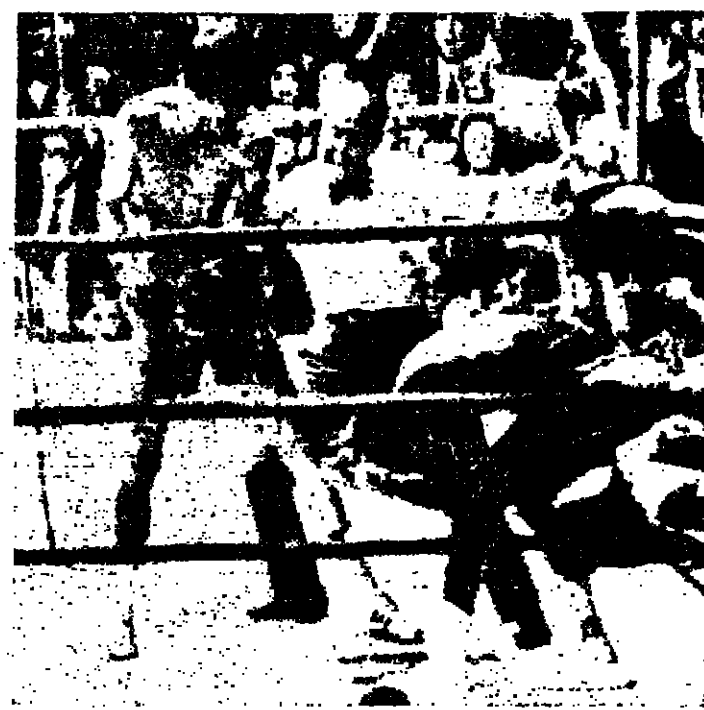
Earlier, Connolly upset third-seeded Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3, and his pupil, 19, met for the \$10,000 prize in today's final.

Connolly and Connors had difficult times reaching the semi-finals. Connors had in come from behind to beat 20-year-old Ros-

Commonwealth's Position

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 26 (AP).—British Commonwealth finance ministers called Friday for "speedy reassignment" of currencies of major industrialized countries and the removal of the U.S. import surcharge.

In a communiqué after a two-day meeting of the 31-member Commonwealth, the finance ministers urged a review of the international monetary system that would involve poor as well as wealthy nations. They said this review should come at the IMF meeting in Washington.



LOSER CAN'T HIDE—The referee saves challenger Emilio Griffith from further punishment from middleweight champion Carlos Monzon by stopping bout in the 14th round.

Connors, 19, Defeats Smith; Plays Gonzales, 43, in Final

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP).—Unseeded Jimmy Connors and his former teacher Pancho Gonzales scored semi-final upset victories yesterday in the \$75,000 Pacific Southwest tennis championships.

Connors, a college student who won the National Collegiate Athletic Association crown last spring, whipped top-seeded Stan Smith of nearby Pasadena, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

Earlier, Connolly upset third-seeded Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3, and his pupil, 19, met for the \$10,000 prize in today's final.

Connolly and Connors had difficult times reaching the semi-finals. Connors had in come from behind to beat 20-year-old Ros-

Commonwealth's Position

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 26 (AP).—British Commonwealth finance ministers called Friday for "speedy reassignment" of currencies of major industrialized countries and the removal of the U.S. import surcharge.

In a communiqué after a two-day meeting of the 31-member Commonwealth, the finance ministers urged a review of the international monetary system that would involve poor as well as wealthy nations. They said this review should come at the IMF meeting in Washington.

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SPORTS

Monzon Stops Griffith to Retain Title

From Wire & Reporter

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 26.—Carlos Monzon, cool and cautious for most of the fight, unleashed a savage flurry of punches in the 14th round to stop Emilio Griffith and retain his world middleweight championship last night.

Referee Ramon Boraman of Mexico stopped the fight two minutes and 50 seconds into the round after Monzon, from Argentina, had pounded Griffith with lefts and rights. The challenger was doubled over, his hands trying to protect his head, and was nearly on the canvas when the fight was stopped.

A right to the body and left to the head of the challenger, 33, followed by another right to the head, left Griffith nearly helpless.

Monzon, 29, on making the second defense of his 10-month-old crown, had boxed with characteristic caution until the final moments.

His constant left jabs and hooks had nearly closed Griffith's right eye.

Griffith, trying to retain the middleweight title for the third time, had taken the offense in the 10th and 11th rounds, but late in the eleventh, Monzon stopped up his pace with jabs and hooks to Griffith's body and head.

Griffith, complaining in the seventh round that Monzon had pushed him, in the twelfth, he angrily yelled that the champion had shoved a thumb in his eye.

About 12,000 Argentines packed Luna Park Stadium to see Monzon, a former shoeshine boy from nearby Santa Fe.

Argentine, the fight was televised to Italy, Spain, France, the United States and several Latin American countries.

Monzon received \$129,000 to defend the title he won in Rome on Nov. 7, 1970, from Mino Benvenuti. The victory ran his record to 73 triumphs, including 55 knockouts, against three losses, nine draws and one no-decision. He has been undefeated in his last 66 bouts.

The loss was the 12th against 73 victories for Griffith. The three-time welterweight and twice middleweight king of New York had said before the bout that he would continue fighting no matter what the outcome.

The Scoreboard

WEIGHTLIFTING—At Lima, Peru, the Soviet Union widened its lead in the 20th world championship as Yuri Vozniak defeated East Germany's Ralf Gurnier in the 100-kilo class. Gurnier became the fifth Russian to win the division gold medal. The Soviet athlete also won the gold medal in the 90-kilo class. In the 110-kilo class, the Soviet Union's Vladimir Smirnov defeated East Germany's Ralf Gurnier to win the gold medal. In the 125-kilo class, the Soviet Union's Vladimir Smirnov defeated East Germany's Ralf Gurnier to win the gold medal.

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NEW ISSUE All of these bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

DM 80,000,000—
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG
(City Council of the Municipality of Johannesburg)

Bearer Bonds of the
8 1/2% Deutsche Mark Loan of 1971
Unconditionally Guaranteed by the
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES	BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFILIZ SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES	BARING BROTHERS & CO. Limited
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.	BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
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NEW ISSUE This advertisement appears as a matter of record only. September 22, 1971.

\$3,000,000

STELBER INDUSTRIES, INC.

\$1,000,000 Senior Debentures due June 1, 1986
with Warrants

\$2,000,000 Convertible Subordinated Notes
due September 30, 1981
with Warrants

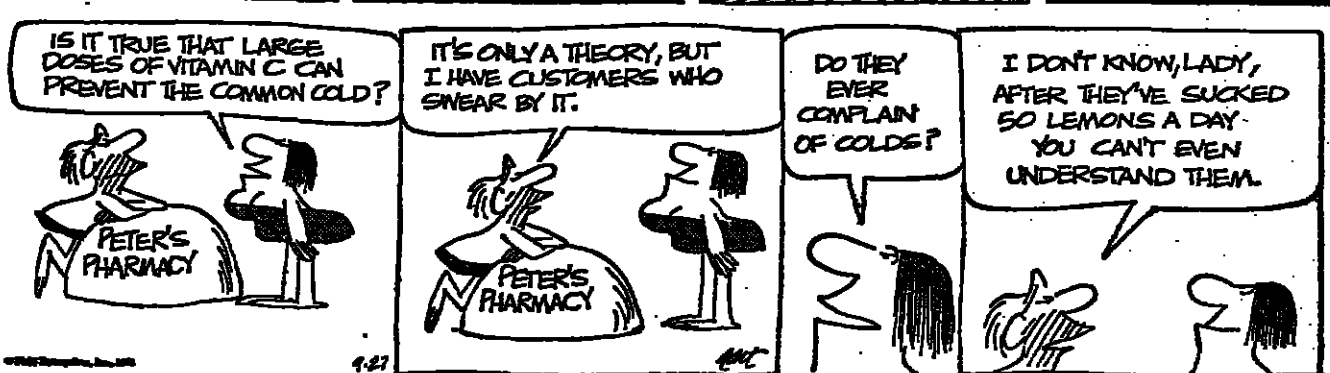
Direct placement of these securities has been made with institutional investors by the undersigned.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
HEMPHILL, NOYES
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. OFFICES COAST TO COAST.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO CLEVELAND DETROIT LOS ANGELES PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

PEANUTS



B.C.



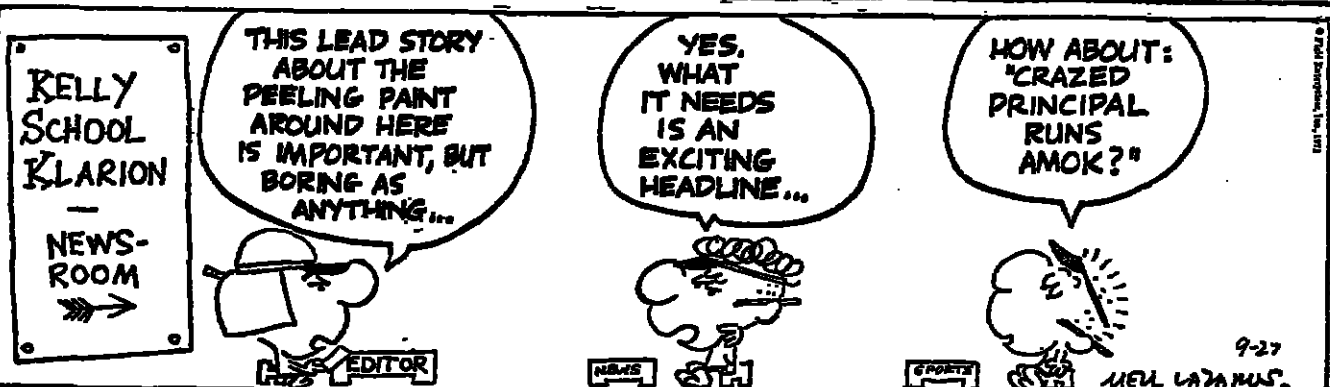
F. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. S. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



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P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The recent European Common Market championships attracted entries from five countries in eight different events and Italy won four of them—demonstrating that its pool of talent is not limited to the great Blue Team.

In the most important event, the open teams, France finished 1 victory point ahead of Italy, with Belgium and the Netherlands close behind and Germany trailing. The result could have been changed by the final deal of the France-Belgium match, which is shown in the diagram.

The French rested safely in six spades, while the Belgian North-South attempted the reasonable grand-slam contract in spades. The auction is not on record.

The declarer was Charles Monk of Antwerp, who has long been one of Belgium's top-ranked experts. On West's lead of the spade two, he played the three from the dummy, and found himself winning unexpectedly with the six when East preserved the tenace.

South's plan was to ruff two diamonds in his hand, and as a preliminary move he cashed the spade ace, leaving the nine outstanding. He continued by cashing the club queen and the diamond ace, and followed with two club winners on which he threw two hearts from the dummy.

A diamond to the king and a diamond ruff came next, and dummy was entered with the heart ace to ruff the diamond jack, reaching this situation:

NORTH	EAST
♠ K 8	♠ Q J 10
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH	WEST
♠ 9 5	♠ 9 4 2
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —

The declarer feared that the club to dummy's spade eight would lead to an over-ruff, since he did not know which defender held the spade nine. As hearts had only been led once, he judged it safe to enter dummy with a heart, and West happily produced the spade nine to beat the grand slam.

NORTH	EAST
♠ K 7 3	♠ 10 5
♥ A K 7 4	♥ Q J 10 3 2
♦ K J 5 2	♦ 10 8 6
♣ Q	♣ J 9 2
SOUTH (D)	WEST
♠ A 9 6	♠ 9 4 2
♥ 8 5	♥ Q 9 7 3
♦ A 4	♦ 10 8 6
♣ A K 6 3	♣ 10 8 7 5 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 N.T. Pass 2 ♣ Pass

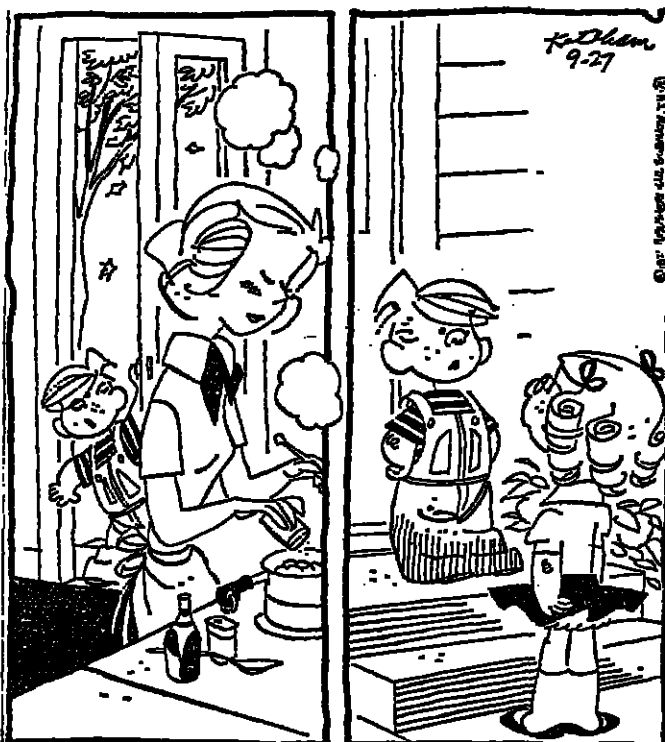
2 ♣ Pass 4 N.T. Pass

5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass

7 ♣ Pass Pass

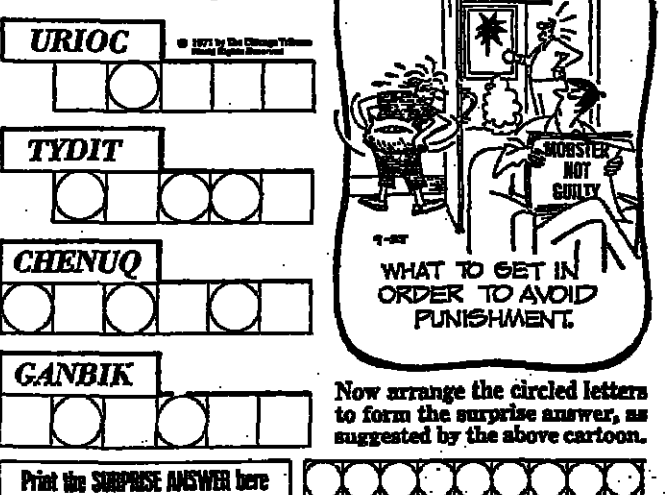
West led the spade two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: BEFIT CLOVE DECODE NINETY

Answer: You'll feel sure of yourself if you have it—CONFIDENCE

BOOKS

THE TENANTS

By Bernard Malamud, Farrar, Straus & Giroux.
Part I in a two-part review

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN "The Tenants," Bernard Malamud has rushed in where angels liberals fear to tread. In exploring the relation between blacks and Jews—and carrying it to its implicit conclusion—he has seized contemporary history by the horns. And because he is one of our best writers, his book is infinitely more radical than those who call themselves radicals.

Like Saul Bellow in "Mr. Samler's Planet," like Ralph Ellison in "Invisible Man," Malamud goes beyond the rhetoric of the revolutionaries to the very root of the matter, to man's inhumanity not only to man, but also to himself. Like them, he has taken a subject that could—and all too often does—degenerate into propaganda and shaped it into art. In the depth of penetration, the inescapable specificity, the unwinking nakedness of his work, he has reminded us once again that politics and social science are child's play compared to art.

Malamud has found the perfect objective correlative for his theme: a tenement about to be torn down to make way for a huge modern complex. This is not the parochial tenement of the author's earlier work, just as the Lower East Side is no longer exclusively the home of the orthodox Jew. With its filthy, abandoned rooms, it is the dungheap of our civilization.

Harry Lesser, the hero of the book, is a writer and the only person still living in the building. His landlord, Levenspiel, pleads with him and offers him bribes to move, but Lesser is on the point of finishing a book and he is afraid that the displacement of moving will make it even more difficult—if not impossible—for him to arrive at the ending that has so far eluded him, an ending to which he has "invented every step," but which may be "more than he can stand."

One day, in the empty apartment next to his, Lesser finds Willie Spearmin, a black, pounding away at an ancient typewriter. Willie is a writer, too, and he needs an office, because he can't work where he lives with his "white."

Lesser is ambivalent about Willie's presence. He works better alone—the Jew, Malamud hints, likes to hog the limelight, he wants to soliloquize on the stage, apostrophizing himself like Hamlet. But Willie is there to stay, ensconced in the shambles of the ruined flat just as his race is mired in the shambles of history.

He sees Lesser's apartment—like the Jew's historical situation—as comparatively luxurious, despite the lack of heat, the cold feet and heart it engenders.

Here we have both black and Jew, brothers under the skin, at least at the typewriter, each working away, on condemned premises, at his destiny. They can't stay there. The building—like as we have known it—is about to be torn down. Each must make an ontological leap. For Lesser, the tenement is the world he

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 Bird's claw
5 Danish vowel sound
9 Alter in form
13 Prefix for flavin
14 Joined in a Scout activity
16 Garden flower
17 Moslem noble
18 All set
19 English river
20 Aircraft for TV's Adam West
22 More serene
23 Uncurious
25 Rambler
26 Booty
29 Series of syllogisms
32 Colorful flower
33 Water lily
34 Infatuation
36 Canal
37 Bingham
38 Stravinsky
39 Ring decision
40 Scottish salmon
41 Improve
42 Biblical liar
44 Garden shrub
45 oxide
46 Galley marking
- 47 Part of B.L.T.
50 Jelly ingredients
54 Welcome
55 Practical
57 Bore
58 Sea bird
59 Town on Baranof Island
60 Kind of school Abbr.
61 Thin Man's dog
62 Lactern
63 Arnaz
- DOWN
- 1 Kind of grass
2 Heroine of "Green Mansions"
3 News item
4 Aquarium performer
5 Navigation hazards
6 An old piano
7 Steinbeck character
8 Winter month: Abbr.
9 N. I. state flower
10 Skunk cabbage's family
11 Rebe
12 Flea
15 From
21 Gull
23 Sale
25 Rost
26 Sma
27 Win
28 Ed of 2
29 Desi
30 Fred
31 Fred
33 Onu
35 Wag
37 Art
38 Flat
40 Do
41 One
43 Spr
44 Blue
46 Pond
47 At
48 Crev
49 Coin
50 Quot
51 Rive
52
53 Trail
56 Three
57 day

